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COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

Suspension of the General by the President—Deputy Commissioner Douglass to Act as Internal Revenue Commissioner Ad Interim.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The suspension of Commissioner PLEASONTON from office, and the appointment in his place of the First Deputy, J. W. DOUGLASS, although expected, has created a good deal of excitement today in this otherwise quiet city. A great deal of surprise has been manifested at the delay in action which everybody foresaw must be sooner or later taken. This delay has been caused by requests of the Commissioner for more time, and the hesitation of the President to disgrace by removal an officer for whom he has entertained a warm friendship and a high regard. While the President is naturally disappointed that PLEASONTON'S administration should have been a failure, he has had no proof that the Commissioner was not honest in his intention. A week ago today the President wrote to ask his resignation, to which the answer was a plea for more time, which was allowed, evidently in the hope that reflection would cause compliance. Instead of using the time which he gained as in honor he should have used it, gained as it was from the President's personal kindness, the Commissioner went to work to complicate the affairs of the office as much as possible before he should be compelled to retire. These efforts have resulted as he must have expected, in a more speedy termination of his power. He wrote a letter to the President today reciting a conversation with Gen. PORTER last night, and stating reasons for not resigning. It shows that the President gave him an opportunity to resign, for reasons which would have done him no dishonor, but he does not choose to accept the opportunity. Besides this official letter, which, by the way, was given to the Press, not by himself, but by the authority of the President, he wrote to the President today a private note in which he assured the latter of his strong personal friendship, and pledged him his future support. The meaning of the Commissioner's action is plain, and threats which were traced back toward him are still plainer. He is going to attack Mr. BOUTWELL through the Press, and it is promised that the official integrity of the latter will be impeached. This was tried before in the story about the exchange or canceled bonds, and it is now tried again with a story about the stamp accounts, to which, of course, a few papers can be found to give currency. There is no disposition to place Commissioner PLEASONTON'S official record before the public unless his action and the action of those whom it is his misfortune to have for advisers invites such a display, and probably it will not be necessary, for the contemplated attacks on the Secretary are not coming from sources which will give them any credit. One of the last acts of the Commissioner, today, was to order the sending out of his bank-capital tax decisions, but he was informed that the copies could not be made in time.

THE SUCCESSOR.

Mr. J. W. DOUGLASS, who succeeds Gen. PLEASONTON as Commissioner, is a Pennsylvanian. He was appointed Collector of the Nineteenth District immediately after the Internal Revenue Bureau was created by Mr. LINCOLN, and has been connected with the service ever since he was appointed First-Deputy in April, 1869. He is a courteous, dignified gentleman, of spotless integrity, possessed of legal ability and experience, and fully acquainted with all the details of the Bureau. It will be remembered that his appointment was urged when Commissioner DELANO retired, and his designation for the position now is hailed by his friends as an act of justice.

THE STAMP ACCOUNT.

The new story about a deficiency in the stamp account of Secretary BOUTWELL, when he was Commissioner, is a very good match for the absurd story about the stealing of canceled bonds, and seems to emanate from the same source. So far as the stamp account is concerned, it is correct from the beginning, and shows no deficit against anybody. The following letter explains itself and the condition of Mr. BOUTWELL'S accounts referred to. In point of fact he had nothing whatever to do personally with the cash receipts of the office, though, of course, he was officially responsible. There could have been no diversions of these receipts without an extensive collusion, which could hardly have been concealed till this time. But the accounts are correct.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

SIR: The act of 1862, establishing the Internal Revenue Office, made no provision for a cashier or the performance of the duties of such an officer, but left the work apparently in the hands of the Commissioner. It was of course physically impossible for the Commissioner to receive the money or perform the other duties incident thereto, and, after a consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury I invited Mr. MARSHALL CONANT to accept the office of clerk, with the understanding that he was to perform the duties of cashier. Mr. CONANT accepted the invitation, and on the 22d day of September, 1862, he entered upon the discharge of his duties, and remained in that position till the 1st of April, 1863. The act of March 3, 1863, authorized the appointment of a cashier, and Mr. ROLLINS was appointed to that office, but Mr. CONANT continued to perform the duties until the 1st of May, 1863. During that period he collected over $27,000,000 of revenue, much of which was paid in hand in currency, and his salary during that time amounted to $883 33. His accounts were audited and found correct, and after more than seven years no indication of error or wrong has appeared. I have always felt that Mr. CONANT was inadequately compensated, or rather hardly compensated at all, for the risk, responsibility and fidelity of the service performed by him. He is now old and in ill health, and unfortunate in investment about two years since of his small savings, amounting in all to about $5,000. This has deprived him of the means of support. Under these circumstances I think it entirely within the limits of propriety for me to call the attention of your Committee to Mr. CONANT'S case, and to suggest, should it be deemed by you proper to make further compensation for his services, that a provision be inserted in one of the appropriation bills appropriating not exceeding $5,000, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make further compensation to MARSHALL CONANT for his services as cashier in the Internal Revenue Office from Sept. 22, 1862, to April 1, 1863. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Last night Gen. PORTER, by direction of the President, called upon Gen. PLEASONTON with a verbal message, requesting him to resign his office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This Gen. PLEASONTON declined to do.

GEN. PLEASONTON'S LETTER.

The President this morning received the following letter from Gen. PLEASONTON:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Aug. 8, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT: In answer to your request, transmitted through Gen. PORTER, last evening, that I should tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I can only reply that, under ordinary circumstances, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to accede to any request you might make of this kind. But the cause for making this request was stated by Gen. PORTER to be the difference existing between the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BOUTWELL, and myself, as regards the government and management of the Internal Revenue. Mr. BOUTWELL claims powers which, under the laws of Congress governing that Bureau, are vested solely in the Commissioners. The question is, therefore, purely a legal one, and the precedents of our Government have been to have such questions, when appealed to the President, referred to the law officer of the Government for his opinion, and upon which the President would base his decision. This course was pursued by Presidents JACKSON, TYLER, PIERCE, VAN BUREN, FILLMORE, and others, and has been the uniform practice of the Government. Knowing these facts, and believing this to be the proper way to settle any difference of view as regards the law which might exist between the Secretary and the Commissioner, I addressed you a communication some time since making an appeal for your decision of the powers of the Commissioner under the act of July 20, 1868. This appeal, as I understand it, is not to be entertained, but the subject is to be treated rather as a personal difference between the Secretary and myself. In this connection it is proper to add that the personal conduct of the Secretary has been such as to preclude the tender of my resignation until some opportunity is granted of vindicating my administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In justice to the public interests placed under my charge, and the importance to the tax-payers of a proper solution of these difficulties, I most respectfully decline to tender you my resignation; and trusting it will not be deemed inappropriate, I will again request that your present determination may be reconsidered, and an investigation of the matter of difference between the Secretary and myself be referred to the Attorney-General for his legal opinion.

With great respect,

A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION.

At 1½ o'clock, today, the President sent to Gen. PLEASONTON the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1871.

You are hereby suspended from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 5, A. D. 1869, to amend an Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, and subject to all provisions of law applicable thereto. (Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. A. PLEASONTON.

On receiving the notification Gen. PLEASONTON vacated the office, leaving for his successor the following note:

To J. W. Douglass, First Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue Bureau:

SIR: Having this day been suspended from this office by the President, I turn the same over to you. Respectfully,

(Signed,) A. PLEASONTON.

This letter was accompanied by a private note from Gen. PLEASONTON, expressive, it is said, of his devotion, friendship and support of the President in the future. Within two hours of the receipt of Gen. PLEASONTON'S communication, the President sent to him the notification of suspension, which was delivered by Solicitor BANFIELD and Mr. VANDERBILT, the Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department. The immediate causes assigned in official quarters for the suspension of Gen. PLEASONTON are that the internal revenue was not collected with efficiency; that Gen. PLEASONTON reversed the rulings of his predecessors in several important particulars, and made decisions, the effect of which was unnecessarily to lessen the public receipts; acting independently of and not consulting with his superior officers as to these and other matters of administration, and that a change was necessary in order that there be harmony in the working of the Treasury Department.

MR. DOUGLASS' COMMISSION.

About 2 o'clock Mr. DOUGLASS entered upon the duties of the office, and received the congratulations of his friends. The following is his commission:

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, to all who shall see these presents, greeting. Know ye that by virtue of the authority conferred upon the President by the second section of the act of Congress, approved April 5, 1869, entitled, an Act to amend an Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, I do hereby suspend ALFRED PLEASONTON from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue until the end of the next session of the Senate, and I hereby designate JOHN W. DOUGLASS to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, he being a suitable person therefor, subject to all the provisions of the law applicable thereto.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

CUBA.

The Suspected Canadian Filibuster's Discharge—Counsel, of St. Albans Raid Notoriety, Compliments Them.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The case of Major ROBINSON, in the Cuban Junta affair, resulted in the discharge of the accused. Judge COURSOL spoke strongly in dismissing the case. He carefully reviewed the evidence and the cross-examinations of the principal witnesses against ROBINSON. In concluding, the Judge said the Government was always perfectly ready to prevent any infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act or the Neutrality laws. He complimented the accused on his long and valuable services in the Dominion militia, and said he returned to the veteran Prince of Wales Rifles free from any blame, and honorably discharged.

Tunneling the Sierra Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Col. VON SCHMIDT has closed a contract with the Central Pacific Railway to construct the Lake Tahoe tunnel through the Sierra Nevada, and sufficient in size for a canal and railway train. He is to complete the work in five years, the Railroad Company to pay a million dollars as its share of the cost.

Another Tornado in Wisconsin—Timber Booms, Houses and a Church Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8—A terrific tornado, moving from east to west, passed over Winneconne, Wis., last night. A boom on the Wolf River, five miles above Winneconne, containing fifty million feet of logs, was broken up. The steamer *Star* was capsized, and Capt. GEORGE SMITH drowned. One of the raftsmen was also drowned. Raft-houses were blown over and completely demolished, thousands of window panes broken, and thirty chimneys blown down. Grain in the shock was scattered over the fields, and all the corn is flat. The lumber interest suffers a great loss. The Roman Catholic church in Granville was destroyed by the storm.

THE BUFFENBURGH CASE.

Excitement in Cincinnati—Popular Feeling Divided—Confidence of Mrs. Colburn's Friends—The Family Physician's Statements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—The Buffenburgh poisoning case, as it is already called, naturally excites great interest in this city, where all the parties concerned are well known. The fact that Mrs. COLBURN, the wife of the late Mr. PETER BUFFENBURGH, is now openly accused of having caused his death by administering arsenic, in order to gain undisputed possession of a portion of his large estate, leads many unthinking people to believe that the lady is really guilty. The more intelligent portion of the community, however, consider it only right to give the accused the benefit of all doubts until some specific evidence is presented against her. All sorts of rumors have been afloat concerning the developments in the case, but as yet there is no ground for any of them.

It may be remembered that some time prior to Mr. BUFFENBURGH'S death, he gave his wife a large farm for her personal property, and his death placed her in possession of one-third of his remaining property, valued at over $700,000. The other two-thirds also came under her control as guardian for her two children. This furnishes the ground for the accusation on the part of the other relatives of Mr. BUFFENBURGH, as they insist that the possession of the estate was the motive for the terrible crime of which Mrs. COLBURN stands accused. The poison said to have been used is arsenic, and the whole case turns upon that, for if none of that mineral poison is traced in the organs already submitted to analysis by the chemists, the accusation must fall to the ground, unless, indeed, that Prof. WORMLEY is prepared to say that there are other indications of poisoning.

A year after the death of PETER BUFFENBURGH, which event occurred in September, 1867, his wife married Mr. R. T. COLBURN, a journalist favorably known in your City and in this. Mrs. COLBURN was a Miss HUDSON when PETER BUFFENBURGH abandoned his bachelordom and entered the marriage state, at an age when most men are thinking of leaving this world altogether, and their union appeared quite happy. The very fact that PETER BUFFENBURGH died intestate, and especially in view of the fact that he knew himself to be dying, and never spoke of a last dying will and testament, argues strongly that his confidence in his wife was unshaken. The case has its mysterious aspects like all similar cases, for there is an undercurrent of suspicion that some illegal means have been resorted to to obtain or manufacture evidence against Mrs. COLBURN.

The failure of the Coroner's jury to meet yesterday, at London, only adds to the intensity of the excitement manifested in the case, and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen empaneled will be more prompt to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. COLBURN arrived at London yesterday, and were escorted to the residence of Judge CLARKE, until the examination takes place. Mrs. COLBURN'S numerous friends in the immediate neighborhood of her old residence, feel confident of her innocence and ability to defend herself from the charges made against her. A large number of witnesses have been notified to appear before the Coroner, and it is intimated that the testimony will be voluminous, and probably occupy one or more days in its hearing.

Dr. COLLINS was Mr. BUFFENBURGH'S family physician for about three years previous to his decease, and states that in his opinion the disease of which Mr. BUFFENBURGH died was consumption. The symptoms observed by him were such as were manifestly produced by the disease. During the latter part of his illness the patient expectorated very freely. That continued until about twenty-four hours previous to his death. If arsenic had been given to him it would have produced symptoms which the physician would have discovered. He informed Mrs. COLBURN weeks before his death that her husband must necessarily soon die. Dr. COLLINS also says that Mr. BUFFENBURGH always manifested the utmost confidence in his wife. She was very devoted and faithful in her attentions upon him.

THE INDIANS.

Details of the Recent Raid—Two Soldiers Killed—Condition of Affairs in Arizona—Roving Bands at Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Superintendent VIALL has presented to the Indian Bureau the details of the Indian raid on the 26th of July, the fact of which he announced by telegraph some days ago. He says the telegraphic statement of the loss of property is exaggerated, but he is sorry to say that two men were killed. The number of horses stolen will not exceed forty. The men killed were named NISARR and SHEPARD, and it is worthy of mention that they were not scalped, which goes to show that this party of Indians was a stealing party, and not a regular war party, as Indians on the war-path scalp their victims. It is generally believed that it was a party of Sioux on a stealing expedition. Col. BALEN, commanding Fort Ellis, is quite positive that it was a band of Sioux belonging to the Jelou tribe, under Chief SITTING BULL. The main camp is between Fort Peck and the Yellow Stone River, and they range over that country, extending as far as the Mussel Shell River on the east, and often wander as far north as the Milk River country. Superintendent VIALL again called the attention of the Department to the necessity of feeding these Indians, and says it is his firm belief, from the satisfactory result of feeding the Santee Sioux, at Milk River, that these Indians, under SITTING BULL, can be managed, and much good would be the result, and it would be a great saving to the Government in the end.

The War Department today furnished the Secretary of the Interior an official extract from the report of Col. CROOKE, commanding the Department of Arizona, relative to Indian hostilities in that territory, in which the latter says:

From the information I have obtained relative to the hostile Indians here, I learn that the main bands are the Pimahs and Coyeleros, and that south of these, and ranging down into Mexico and New-Mexico, are what is known as the Cochises band, their number being variously estimated at from eighty to three hundred warriors. This chief has the reputation of being very smart, and an uncompromising enemy to all civilization, and has such an influence over the two other tribes that their warriors are only too glad to join him in his numerous raids, besides making many on their own responsibility. It is against COCHISE'S band that I purpose concentrating all my energies for the present, feeling satisfied that no permanent peace can be had until this band is subjugated. I regret to learn from a New-Mexico newspaper that the Indian Agents in that Territory have been in this department, and induced the families of most of COCHISE'S band to go on a reservation in that country. If such is the case it will not only embarrass my present operations very much, but will greatly defer the finale subjugation of these Indians.

The COCHISE, spoken of by Gen. CROOKE, is an Apache Chief, whom Indian Commissioner VINCENT COLYER is now endeavoring to induce to visit Washington.

Love and Jealousy—A Naval Paymaster Shot in the Shoulder.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—FORD G. HALL, of Rochester, this afternoon shot Paymaster GOUVERNEUR K. KORTLAND, of the United States Navy, near BOGG'S Hotel. The ball lodged in the shoulder and inflicted a painful but not serious wound. A young lady of this city is involved in the affair, and the shooting is attributed to jealousy on the part of HALL.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Adams Accepts His Appointment as Arbitrator.

Mr. Bancroft Davis to be American Counsel Before the Geneva Board—Secretary Fish—German Postage—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The paper here which has come to be known as a Tammany organ, which is said to be using up $5,000 per month of Tammany money in keeping its current expenses paid, came out this morning with an article in praise of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, based on the false information of his refusal of the Office of Arbitrator at Geneva, which, it is said, he could not accept without indorsing the arbitrary conduct, abuses of power and venality of this administration. But today the State Department received a dispatch from Mr. ADAMS accepting the position. Owing to the false dispatch, a warm endorsement of the appointment was drawn out from a quarter most hostile to the administration. So Mr. ADAMS will go abroad with the approval of all parties. Mr. J. C. B. DAVIS, the Assistant Secretary of State, it is understood, will be the counsel or agent of this Government. Before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, of which Mr. ADAMS will be a member, Mr. DAVIS' connection with the Commission which framed the Treaty of Washington, as the Secretary of the American Commission, has given him such familiarity with the subject of our claims as, combined with his other eminent qualifications, would make his appointment, like that of Mr. ADAMS', to be arbitrator, especially fitting.

MR. FISH.

The old story about Secretary FISH'S retirement from the Cabinet hardly needs to be refuted, since it has been told so often and each time turned out false, that nobody would now believe it even if it were true. There is just as much foundation for it now as there was when it was first invented, and no more.

REPORTS FROM COMMANDER SELFRIDGE.

Commander SELFRIDGE has sent to the Navy Department his report upon the survey of the Tehuantepec Ship Canal route. This is one of the rejected routes, and the report is not, therefore, of great importance. During the Summer the report of the survey of the Darien route will be also filed.

CHEAP POSTAGE TO GERMANY.

The Post-office Department is negotiating with the German Post-office for a reduction of postage rates between the two countries to six cents instead of seven as now. Six cents is the rate by the new line to Stettin, which is only monthly; but it will probably be made the rate by all direct routes. The rate on letters going through England is ten cents, but this will probably be reduced to seven.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GENERAL ORDER IN BALTIMORE.

The question having arisen at the Port of Baltimore as to the proper course for the Collector to pursue on the request for the issue of a general order for the discharge of imported merchandise from the importing vessels, it has been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury that the rule to be observed by the Collector in the discharge of vessels, unless it appears by the bills of lading that they are to be discharged immediately (act of Aug. 3, 1854,) should be this:

If no request is made for the general order, the merchandise should not be taken possession of by the Collector until after the expiration of eight, twelve, or fifteen working-days, as the case may be, according to the tonnage of the vessel, as specified in the act of March 3, 1861; but if the Master of the vessel or the importer apply for a general order to discharge the cargo, it would be desirable to issue it after the expiration of the day following such notice to the Collector, unless some special reason should dictate its refusal. This appears to be in harmony with the usage at other principal ports, and it is desirable that the practice should be uniform. Under this arrangement the Secretary says he cannot see that consignees should be embarrassed, as they would have sufficient time to make entries for warehouses or consumption, if they should so desire, before the discharge of the vessel would begin under the General Order.

BUFFALO RACES.

Brilliant Opening of the Meeting—Some Fine Trotting and Good Time Made.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Buffalo Park Association had a most brilliant opening of the sixth annual meeting today. Early in the morning a heavy rain-storm prevented many persons in the surrounding country from attending, and for awhile the prospects were gloomy for a good attendance at the races. By noon, however, the sun shone out strong, and at the time for calling the horses the roads leading to the track and the track itself were in a superb condition, and the crowds came out. The number of visitors exceeded that of any previous opening day. There were fully 8,000 people present, and the condition of the track and its surroundings and the accommodations for the visitors could not be surpassed. The Police arrangement for the preservation of good order were excellent, and won praise from all in attendance. The horses were called promptly on time. There was but little scoring, and the races were closely contested, notwithstanding a stiff gale from the south-west swept the track. The horses entered for the three-minute race were new to the track, yet the fastest time on record was made for such a race.

Eleven horses were entered for the first race, and ten started. *Lady Golddust* was drawn. The following is a summary:

PURSE NO. 1, $2,000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 3:00; $1,200 to first horse, $600 to second, $200 to third.

Clara G	1	1	1
Barney	4	2	2
Young Thorn	2	5	4
Huntress	6	4	3
Thos. L. Young	7	3	5
Kentucky Girl	5	6	dis.
Ed. Eaton	3	8	dis.
Virginia	9	7	dis.
Willie Golddust	8	dis.	
Kirby Jim	dis.		

Time—2:30, 2:28¾, 2:28.

The second race was very exciting, and a large amount of money changed hands on the result. Eighteen horses were entered and fifteen started, *Albatross*, *Kansas Maid* and *Henry Lambert* being drawn. During this race the driver of *Ida May* was fined for preventing a start in the fourth heat. J. H. BURKE was fined for not keeping his position in the fourth heat. The following is a summary:

PURSE NO. 2, $5,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:34—$3,000 to first horse, $1,000 to second, $700 to third, and $300 to fourth.

Judge Fullerton	6	4	1	1	1
J. H. Burke	1	1	2	2	3
Ohio Boy	2	2	5	4	2
Ida May	11	6	7	5	4
Le Blonde	9	3	13	14	5
Gen. Howard	10	5	9	7	7
Norwood	13	14	8	6	2
Gen. Love	14	11	12	10	6
Joe Brown	3	7	4	8dr.	
Denmark	7	10	6	3dr.	
Ashland Pet	12	9	10	9dr.	
Lady Shotwell	15	13	11	12dr.	
Cuyahoga Maid	8	12	3	dr.	
Billy Hotspur	5	8	dis.		
Lilly Schwarts	4	15	dis.		

Time—2:27¼, 2:29¾, 2:28¾, 2:29, 2:31¼.

The third race, after trotting one heat, on account of the lateness of the hour, was postponed until to-morrow. Ten horses were entered and seven started. *Major Allen* won the first heat in 2:26¾. The pool-selling is very lively to-night at the turf head-quarters on to-morrow's race. The following are the average rates on the 2:30 trot: *Susie*, 80; *Fiske*, 60; *Smith*, 35; field, 31. In the unfinished 2:27 trot the pools sold; *Harley*, $60; *Allen*, $60; *Gold*, $36. The Ninth Regiment Band occupied a conspicuous stand in the track, and enlivened the occasion with excellent music. Chief-Engineer PERLEY, of New-York, Chief Engineer BATTLE, of Detroit, and Assemblyman FITZPATRICK, of Brooklyn, are receiving the courtesies of the Buffalo officials today.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

Rioting Reported in Various Places—Two Whites Killed in Frankfort—Negro Prisoners Lynched.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 8.—A riot commenced here last evening after the closing of the polls. A short scuffle arose among several negroes, and two shots were fired. The police interfered, but were driven back, seventy or eighty shots being fired, and large stones and boulders thrown, &c. Two white men—Mr. WM. GILLMORE and Mr. BISHOP—were instantly killed, and three or four other white men wounded. Five or six negroes were wounded, but none killed. A crowd of negroes paraded the streets after the shooting. The State troops were ordered out, and are still under arms. The Federal troops were not called out. Toward midnight there was considerable excitement in the city. Young Mr. GILMORE, who was killed during the disturbance, was a master mason, and was extremely popular in the city. The leader of the negro rioters was captured. He has received several severe though not fatal wounds.

About 2 o'clock, before daylight had set in, a band of about 250 men, armed and wearing masks, went to the jail and knocked violently at the entrance. On the jailor appearing they demanded his keys. Alarmed at the savage aspect of his visitors, he complied, and, on obtaining the keys, they immediately proceeded to the cell of a negro who was lying in prison under a charge of rape committed on a Mrs. PFEIFFER. They seized him, and then went to another cell occupied by the negro who is said to have fired the first shot at the election riot last evening. Both prisoners were greatly terrified. The band then quitted the jail, taking both negroes with them. They hung them both at a spot only a few yards distant from the jail. When the affair became known, the greatest excitement followed. Young Mr. GILMORE, who was killed in the riot last night, will be sent to Lexington. The other white man, who was also killed, will be buried this evening.—*Evening News.*

The Troubles in Frankfort, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—About 2 this morning about two hundred armed and masked men went to the jail in Frankfort and demanded the keys. The State Guard, who had been on duty there, had gone as it was supposed; all disorder was over. The jailer was compelled to surrender the keys, and the men entered and took out the negro who committed the rape on Mrs. PFEIFFER a few days ago, and also the negro WASHINGTON, who was said to be the one who fired the first shot in the riot there yesterday, in which two white men were killed. The negroes were taken about half a mile from the jail and hanged. Great excitement prevails in the community in consequence of the turbulent scenes yesterday evening and the lynching outrage this morning. No further violence is anticipated, however.

YACHTING.

The Stonington Regatta—Race at the Isle of Shoals—The Atlantic Yacht Squadron.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 8.—The annual Stonington regatta, open to vessels measuring fifty feet and less, took place today. There were seven prizes in silverware, and twenty-seven boats and yachts entered. The day, however, was foggy, and the first and third class boats rounded the wrong buoy, and will have to race again to-morrow. The second-class prizes were won by the *Frolic* and *Mattie*. The Atlantic Yacht Club Squadron, now in Stonington Harbor, will sail for New-York to-morrow.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8.—Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH'S yacht *Ida*, and Mr. WILLIAM DIXON'S yacht *Bismarck* sailed a race today from this city to the Isle of Shoals and return, a distance of twenty-four miles, the *Ida* winning in four hours seven minutes, beating *Bismarck* twenty-five minutes.

The Saratoga Regatta—Two Days of Racing on the Lake.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The Saratoga regatta, for a purse of $5,500, will take place on the 9th and 11th prox. The following official announcement has been made public:

The grand Saratoga regatta will take place on Saratoga Lake, Sept. 9 and 11, 1871, under the following conditions: The four-oared race open to the world, four miles around a stake-boat, each crew to row in its own boat; the winner of the race to get $2,000, the second $1,250, and the third to get $750. Also, a single scull race, same distance, open to the world, each to row in his own boat; the winner to get $1,000, the second to get $500. The referee to have power to postpone in case of bad weather. All entries must be made by the 1st day of September. Persons wishing to enter will please address the undersigned, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. No entrance money charged.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

For the above race the Tyne crew, the champion crew of England, has already entered, and it is altogether probable that both the St. John and the Paris crew will enter.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer, after rising somewhat at the Rocky Mountain stations since Monday night, is again falling. It has risen rapidly throughout the upper lakes, and an area of low pressure after developing over Lake Huron on Monday has moved very rapidly eastward, and is now beyond our stations. The pressure has risen in the Gulf States. The temperature has fallen decidedly on the lower lakes, and less so in the north-west and upper lakes. Fresh and brisk south-westerly winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast. Light winds are now reported from Kentucky to Kansas and northward, and fresh north-westerly winds on Lakes Erie and Ontario. The area of local rains has moved rapidly eastward with the area of low barometer. Local storms have been experienced in the course of the day in Illinois and on the middle and east Atlantic coast, and to a less extent from South Carolina to Arkansas. Clear weather now prevails very generally east of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

The high barometer will probably continue until Wednesday evening throughout the Mississippi Valley, with increasing pressure and pleasant weather eastward to the Atlantic. Fresh winds from the south-west to the north-west will probably be experienced north and east of Pennsylvania, and lighter winds on the Lakes and in the South-western States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	74	78	81	84	82
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.94	—	29.83	—	29.80

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 74.

Louisiana Republican Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—There will be double delegations from all the parishes in the State, except eight or ten, which are represented by delegates friendly to WARMOUTH. In two or three wards of the city, where WARMOUTH delegates are elected, there are no contestants, and in all other wards there are double delegations; WARMOUTH'S friends claim a majority in the whole delegation, and say they will go into the Convention without tickets from the State Committee, and leave the question to be decided by a properly constituted Committee on Credentials. The Convention meets at 12 M. to-morrow in the United States Court-room in the Custom-house building.

St. Louis (Mo.) Election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—The election here today for County-Judge and Auditor passed off quietly. CHARLES SPECK, Democrat, for Presiding Justice, has about 1,500 majority in the city. The county will probably run it up to 1,800. WILLIAM H. HEATH, Republican, for Auditor has between 700 and 800 majority in the city. Of District Judges from the city, JOHN H. FISKE and PHILIP STREMMEL, Republicans, are elected, and JOHN D. FINNEY, JOHN BUSSEY, Democrats. There are not enough returns from the county districts to determine the result, but it is probable that JOSEPH L. HYATT, Democrat, and ROBERT ALLEN, Republican, are elected.

The North Carolina Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Gen. ALLEN RUTHERFORD, Third Auditor, has returned today from North Carolina. He estimates the Republican majority in that State at from 10,000 to 12,000 sure.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Advices received at Quebec settle the final withdrawal of the Imperial troops from the garrisons of the Dominion. The Sixtieth Rifles and other detachments at Quebec are to embark in Autumn. Those at the South Quebec fortification are to be immediately reinforced by civilian laborers. It is stated that the Sixtieth go to Halifax and the Seventy-eighth to Bermuda.

At the Ellsworth (Forty-fourth) Regiment reunion, in Albany, yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, Freeman Conners; First Vice-President, E. B. Knox, Corresponding Secretary, Edward Low; Recording Secretary, Charles H. Sellman; Treasurer, Chas. W. Gibbs. A fine entertainment was given in the evening.

It is stated in Halifax, N. S., that the United States Government proposes that if the colonies will agree not to enforce the treaty of 1818, they will refund all the duties that may be imposed on colonial fish before the meeting of Congress, when the duties will be repealed, as provided for by the late treaty.

Instructions have been given to the Boston City Police to prosecute the keepers of all public places where thieves and drunken men are harbored and furnished with liquor. The first installment of fifty cases, under the Nuisance act, were brought before the Court yesterday.

Atlantic City, N. J., was enlivened yesterday by the presence of the Sixth Regiment New-Jersey State Guards, under command of Col. JAMES M. SCOVEL. In the evening a complimentary ball was given to them by the Railroad Company at the Sea View Excursion House.

The second National Convention of Instructors for the Blind assembled at the Institute of the Blind, in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday. W. CHAPIN, of Philadelphia, was elected permanent Chairman. After completing the organization, and the appointment of Committees, the Convention adjourned until today.

The Young Men's Democratic Club, of Boston, on Monday, adopted an address to the "Young Democracy" of the State, calling upon them to organize clubs, and to look out for their rights, especially in the nomination of delegates to the State Convention. The address approves the new departure.

The National Labor Congress met again in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday morning. Delegates reported from the Middle, Western and Southern States, but none from New-England. The Convention is harmonious, and there is but little disposition manifested for speech-making.

At a meeting of turfmen on Monday evening, at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, an expression of the entire satisfaction given to those who attended the August meeting of the Monmouth Park Association was made, in the form of complimentary resolutions.

The schooner *Patrick McCabe*, with the Continental Bay Club, from Fortress Monroe and Cobb's Island, arrived at Lewes, Del., on Monday, and sailed again yesterday morning.

A letter to the Post-office Department from Dr. MACDONALD, at Berlin, states that he has negotiated a convention with the Government of Germany for the interchange of postal money orders. The treaty will take effect October 1, 1872.

The base-ball game yesterday afternoon, in Washington, between the Bostons and the Olympics, at the eighth inning was a tie, but on the ninth the Bostons made 3 and the Olympics none. The score was 7 to 4.

The ship *Southampton*, which took fire on Saturday, in Liverpool, when ready to sail for New-York with a cargo of coal, and burned nearly to the water's edge, has since filled, and will be a total loss.

The Director of the Lower California Company has proposed to President THIERS to receive all the Communist prisoners as colonists, and M. THIERS has promised to lay the offer before the Assembly.

The hat-factory of BOWEN, EMERSON & Co., at Methuen, Mass., was partially burned yesterday morning. Loss about $27,000. Insured for $24,000 in various offices from San Francisco to Bangor, Me.

About fifty editors from Maryland arrived at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were entertained by the City Council, and left for Sandusky and Put-in-Bay.

The propeller *Bruno*, in passing down the Cornwall Canal on the St. Lawrence, Monday night, broke the Lower gates of Lock No. 15. Navigation will be interrupted for a few days.

A number of small boys, while hunting near Oroville, Cal., recently, mistook a Mexican shepherd sleeping in the grass for a hare, and shot him. He died in a few hours.

GEORGE M. HARRIS, a noted desperado, was shot dead at Pioche, Nevada, on Saturday, by D. A. MYENDORFF, an assayer, whose face he slapped for the purpose of causing a fight.

The bark *Golden Fleece*, with a cargo of iron ore, ran on Point-aux-Barques Reef, Lake Huron, on Sunday night. A heavy sea makes her position extremely perilous.

Yesterday morning the Directors of the Eastern Railroad, in Boston, elected GEORGE BATCHELDER Superintendent, vice PRESCOTT, resigned, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Salem, Manager.

The heaviest thunder-storm that has visited Richmond, Va., for years, occurred there yesterday afternoon. One house was struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Ocean Queen*, Capt. GRAY, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall, and sailed on Monday for New-York.

In the Third District Court of Salt Lake, Utah, yesterday, a Mormon was held to bail in $5,000 on a charge of adultery preferred by his first wife.

The total number of applications for patents filed during the week ending yesterday was 316, showing a full average of the usual business.

Mrs. CAMPBELL, of London, Ontario, has confessed to the murder of her husband on the 14th of July, implicating one DOYLE as an accessory.

The *City of Adelaide* sailed at noon yesterday from San Francisco for Honolulu, Fiji, and Sydney direct.

A son of CHARLES P. PARIS, aged ten years, was killed at Oakland, Cal., yesterday, by falling under a street-car.

The meeting of the Louisiana State Convention will be held today, in New-Orleans, in the United States Court-room, at 12 o'clock M.

Advices from St. Johns, Newfoundland, contradict the report of a great storm along the coasts of that island.

The Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco, Cal., was opened yesterday. The display is by far the finest ever made.

The Khédive closed the session of the Egyptian Chamber, in Cairo, yesterday, with a brief speech of compliment and congratulation.

GEORGE DUBOIS, aged twenty-five years, a hand on board the sloop *Iowa*, was found drowned, yesterday morning, at Rondout.

The Board of Appeals has rejected the application of E. S. RENWICK for a patent for improved suspender-ends.

The Government schooner *Canadienne*, with an American fishing schooner as a prize, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

It is again rumored that the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON intends to take up his residence in Switzerland.

Bush fires are still raging on the line of the Northern Railway, in Canada.

There was no formal meeting of the Cabinet yesterday.

Secretary FISH and wife will be the guests of the President today at Long Branch.

The New-York Squadron anchored in Vineyard Haven at 7 P. M. yesterday.

The French War Budget has been increased 271,000,000 francs.

The President returned to Long Branch last night.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Heated Debate in the British House of Commons.

Passage of the Bill Authorizing Vote by Ballot.

Indemnification of French Citizens for War Losses.

OPENING OF THE COMMUNIST TRIALS

Ferre and Assi Among the First Arraigned.

Vigorous Measures for the Suppression of the Algerian Revolt.

Subordination of the Pope to the Church Councils.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in the House of Commons—The Ballot Bill Passed—The Dublin Riots—Cattle Disease.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The House of Commons was today the scene of a severe encounter between the leaders of the Tory and Liberal Parties, on the Ballot bill. Mr. DISRAELI savagely charged Mr. GLADSTONE with bad leadership both in the House and in his party; with wasting many weeks on subjects subsequently abandoned; with needlessly invoking the exercise of the royal prerogative, and with postponing important and even vital legislation. Mr. GLADSTONE retorted that Mr. DISRAELI'S so-called facts were but the offspring of his imagination and lingual powers; and that the lost time of which Mr. DISRAELI complained was due to the resistance made by the Tories to electoral reform. Mr. GLADSTONE implored the House to pass the Ballot bill forthwith. A violent personal and partisan debate followed, after which Mr. FORSTER summed up for the bill as one demanded by the people. The bill then passed.

Sir JOHN GRAY, M. P. for Kilkenny City, has given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons, on Friday, to the subject of the riots which occurred in Dublin on Sunday last.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in the County of Meath, Ireland, and is of an extremely virulent type. The new steam-ship *Spain*, of the National line, has sustained damage to her stern-plates from two strikes against the dock, and has gone into graving dock for repairs.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—The city is quiet. All the persons arrested for obstructing the thoroughfares on Sunday have been fined in small amounts, and discharged from custody on payment of the same. Mr. SMYTH, the member of Parliament who was instrumental in getting up the amnesty demonstration, and who was among those beaten by the Police, has written a letter to the authorities, demanding an immediate inquiry into all the facts of the case.

Officers of the Agincourt Sentenced to a Severe Reprimand.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The naval Court-martial for the trial of the officers of the iron-clad steamer *Agincourt*, which got ashore at Gibraltar, has concluded its labors. The Court pronounced the defendants guilty of the charges of negligence, &c., but under extenuating circumstances, and sentenced Capt. BEAMISH and Staff-Commander KNIGHT to be severely reprimanded and admonished, and Lieut. BELL to be admonished.

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the Assembly—The Indemnification Bill Passed—The Communist Trials—Insolence of the Prisoners.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 8.—The Assembly today passed the Indemnification bill. It compensates inhabitants in the departments for loss and damage suffered during the war, either from the enemy or the French troops, after due investigation of the claim and settlement of the amount. It also authorizes the Minister of Finance to distribute immediately the sum of 100,000,000 francs among the most needy of the claimants. A bill providing for a system of compulsory and gratuitous education throughout the country was introduced today. The Committee having the subject under consideration has agreed to report in favor of the income tax.

The Court-martial today, for the trial of the Communists, commenced the examination of witnesses. M. FERRE, one of the accused, attempted to make a speech in defense of the Commune, but he was not permitted to proceed by the President of the Court. He denied that he had ordered the burning of the Palace of the Ministry of Finance. Several witnesses swore that FERRE personally forbade the release of the prisoners in the Prefecture while it was burning. Both FERRE and ASSI were insolent in speech and manner, and were frequently reprimanded by the Court. The Court-room was crowded with spectators.

Vigorous Measures to be Taken with Algeria.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 8.—A Council of War was held here yesterday for the consideration of the state of affairs in Algeria. M. THIERS and Marshal MCMAHON were present and took part in the proceedings. The result was the adoption of energetic measures for the final suppression of the revolt.

German Evacuation of the Paris Forts Begun.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Germans have commenced the evacuation of the forts north and east of Paris.

GERMANY.

Movement to Found a "Church German"—The Pope to be Subordinate to the Council—Interesting Meeting at Heidelburg.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A meeting was held at Heidelburg, on Sunday, to take measures for the foundation of the "Church German." Forty delegates were present, coming from various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new Church. Its main points will be the principles of the Council of Constance of 1414—subordination of the Pope to the Council; separation of Church and State; participation of laymen in the management of the Church; free election of Bishops; communal election of pastors, and modification of the confessional. The delegates are divided in opinion as to whether the new Church should acknowledge the primacy of the Pope. The Committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at a meeting to be held at Munich in September.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

Interesting Details of Recent Cable Telegrams.

Affairs in England, Ireland, Spain and France—Papal Infallibility—News Notes.

The Cunard steam-ship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool July 29 and Queenstown July 30, reached this port yesterday. The news is fresher by two days than that at hand by the *City of Brussels*.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Goodwood Races—Their Effect on Parliament—Legislative Shortcomings—The House of Lords—Significance of the Exercise of the Royal Prerogative—Purchase in the Army and in the Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

It would be ascribing too much knowledge of human nature and worldly craftiness to Mr. GLADSTONE to suppose that he took Goodwood into his calculations when he defied the Lords and abolished the purchase of officers' commissions by a single stroke of the pen. Unquestionably, however, Goodwood has had a most important influence in dispelling the danger of a collision between the two Houses, and in tiding over smoothly what is really a great constitutional crisis. At another time the Lords would have met the act of the Ministry by an instant and furious retort while they were in the very white heat of passion. Words would have begot words, the quarrel would have been magnified and intensified, and a great deal of wanton mischief would have been done. As it is, Goodwood has given the Lords time to sleep on the matter, and it is already evident that they have let slip the occasion for flying into a passion. That is a thing one must do at once or not at all. And what, it may be asked, is this Goodwood which has produced such blessed results? Is it the name of a saint, or is it a great festival of the Church, or some new-fangled function of human brotherhood and mutual affection? Not at all. Goodwood means simply the Goodwood horse races. Goodwood is a country-seat of the Duke of RICHMOND, (leader of the House of Lords, and descendant of the notorious Duchess of PORTSMOUTH, CHARLES II.'s French mistress,) on the Sussex coast, and the race-course runs across the estate. The Duke always throws open his palace at this season to a distinguished company, and the races are the most fashionable of the year. This week he had the Prince of WALES and Duke of CAMBRIDGE among his guests. The Imperial Prince of Germany and Prince ARTHUR were lodged with Prince EDWARD of Saxe-Weimar, brother of the late Prince Consort. A list of the company at large would read like so many pages torn from the Court Guide. That this should be a great aristocratic festival is reasonable enough. The races are usually very good, and a more beautiful situation for such sport could not be imagined. But it is surely going too far to say that important public business must be set aside to make way for an amusement of this kind. There is to my mind a melancholy significance in the fact that on an occasion when the authority of the House of Lords is slighted, and its very existence as an essential and independent branch of the Legislature is called in question, the majority of the Peers should be content to let things slide rather than miss the races. There are some things about this country which must seem very amazing and incomprehensible to the inhabitants of other lands, and which one day, I dare say, will excite some wonder even here. Among these most certainly is reckoned the adjournment of the House of Commons, no matter what business may be on hand, in order that the members may go to Epsom on the day of the Derby race; the suspension of the most serious questions that could be imagined between the Government and the House of Lords, because of the paramount and engrossing interest of Goodwood, to which everything else must give way, and the closing of the Legislature for the year, whether or not it has done its appointed work, and regardless of the urgency of public affairs, in the middle of August, so that the members may be off to their grouse shooting on the Highland moors. This year, for example, the two most pressing matters were the reorganization of the army and the establishment of a sound and efficient system of sanitary supervision. The late war gave a warning as to the former, and now the cholera is supposed to be coming to give a fright about the latter. Yet both these important measures have been mutilated and curtailed, and will be passed in a most imperfect form, simply on account of the assumed want of time to do justice to them—an assumption which means in other words that the one essential thing in this country is that the upper ten thousand should be allowed to go off to shoot grouse the instant the grouse are ready to be shot, and that everything else—the national safety, the public health, no matter what—must give way to the first principle of a glorious constitution!

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Radical papers are writing in a very revolutionary manner about the House of Lords, and there can be no doubt that the abolition of purchase by royal warrant, and in defiance of the Peers, is destined to exercise a very important influence on the part which the Upper House will in future be allowed to play in public affairs. When a thing of this sort has been done once it is certain to be done again. The repetition of the act does not depend merely on the will of the Ministry. The next time a question arises between the two Houses, there will be a demand for the exercise of the royal prerogative in order to cut the knot. Even if with a little trouble the knot can be untied, there will always be an impatient section of the public ready to cry out that it must be cut. And whether the Government like it or not, it is probable they will have to yield. Mr. GLADSTONE has shown that the assent of the House of Lords is not essential to a most important change in the public service, and the lesson will not be thrown away upon his more impetuous and "advanced" supporters. It is certainly very different to know how the existence of a fixed, permanent body like the House of Lords, is to be reconciled with the general principles of Parliamentary government, which imply that the vote of the majority of the people shall be paramount and absolute, and shall override everything else. It is quite clear that, under such circumstances, the opposition of the Lords should be offered only when they have reason to believe that public opinion is on their side, or at least, if time were allowed for further examination and reflection, it would come round to them. But this is a rule which it must be left to the discretion of the Lords to carry out; and if they either repudiate it or make a mistake, what is to be done?

PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

As soon as the system of selling commissions in the army was seriously attacked, it was certain that it must go down, and even those who have been defending it must have known that they were engaged in a forlorn hope. Indeed, at the last, the officers themselves became alarmed, and used all their influence in favor of, instead of against, the bill. They were afraid that if they did not accept the terms now offered, they would never again have the chance of such a good bargain. The amount of compensation to be awarded to the officers will be determined by officials specially appointed for the purpose, but the current value of commissions is well known already, and may be reckoned as follows:

LIFE GUARDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel	£7,250	Lieutenant	£1,785
Major	5,350	Cornet	1,260
Captain	3,500		

HORSE GUARDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel	£7,250	Lieutenant	£1,600
Major	5,350	Cornet	1,200
Captain	3,500		

FOOT GUARDS.

Captain, (with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel)	£4,800
Lieutenant, (rank of Captain)	2,050
Ensign, (rank of Lieutenant)	1,200

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

Lieutenant-Colonel	£4,500	Lieutenant	700
Major	3,200	Cornet or Ensign	450
Captain	1,800		

It should be explained that there is a distinction between the household troops, or guards as they are generally called, and the regiments of the line. The former spend most of their time in and around London, are never sent out of the country, except in the case of a great war like the Crimean, draw higher pay, and take rank before the line. It is supposed to be a mark of social superiority to have a commission in the guards; and even the men are held to be a better class than their brethren of the line. The private troopers of the guards are formally addressed as "Gentlemen of the Life Guards." The line regiments represent the working part of the army, which is shifted about from one dull country garrison to another, and every now and again shipped across the seas for a spell of Indian or colonial service. The scientific branches of the army—the artillery and engineers, as well as the marines (which last are reckoned rather with the navy than the army,)—are non-purchase corps. I should add that in the purchase corps, officers on their promotion from one grade to another, pay the difference in value between the two grades. Above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel there is no purchase.

PURCHASE IN THE CHURCH.

Out of England it must seem very extraordinary that the people should have continued so long to allow the sale of officers' commissions but, perhaps, it is still more extraordinary that the sale of clerical livings should also have survived, even in the teeth of the law against simony. In the course of the recent debate in the House of Lords, Lord SANDHURST declared that it was impossible that the commander of a regiment could secure the respect and confidence of his men when they knew that he was dangling them for sale, and was ready to dispose of them to the highest bidder. But what shall be said of a clergyman in a similar situation? If the marketing of military commissions is bad, how much worse must be the huckstering of holy things and the sale of the cure of souls? Yet the shameful traffic still goes on, openly and briskly. Here are one or two advertisements which I cut from the first newspaper that comes to my hand—it is the *Times* of this morning:

ADVOWSONS FOR SALE.—Little Warley Rectory, three miles from Brentwood, and eighteen from London. Net income over £300, besides good residence. Duty very light. Also, East Horndon Rectory, near the above. Net income, £350. Duty light. Particulars of Mr. ——, No. 10a Old Broad-street, London, E. C.

ADVOWSON OF A VALUABLE RECTORY FOR SALE, with immediate legal possession, situate within fifteen miles of town, and of the yearly value of about £1,000. There is a very good and commodious residence, on gravel, and the parish is very healthy.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.—Mr. —— will forward on the application of principals or solicitors full particulars of all advowsons and presentations for sale, including his latest instructions. Incomes range from £100 to £1,900 a year; details being reserved, by his instructions for limiting public announcements.

PREFERMENT WANTED, TO PURCHASE.—Mr. W. Emery Stark, F. R. G. S., &c., has instructions from some 200 or 300 clients desirous of purchasing church preferment, and he will be glad to receive confidential communications from patrons or their solicitors. References can be given in every county and diocese.

A good house in a pleasant country, light duty and a handy trout stream are the attractions on which emphasis is usually laid in these advertisements, and sometimes even shooting and hunting are pretty broadly hinted at. In another paper I find it announced that the rectory of the town of Sevenoaks is to be sold by auction on the 8th of August. It appears from the "particulars" that there is a capital rectory-house, and that the commuted tithes of the parish, including the extra charge on hops, amounts to £1,294 10s. per annum, making together, with the value of the glebe, fees, &c., an income of about £1,500 a year. It is added that a presentation may be expected at no very distant date; that the present rector is seventy-seven years of age. F. J. H.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The Progress of Disaffection Toward the Home Government—The Situation.

Algiers Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Yesterday I called upon an influential person who has resided for years in Algeria, and who knows the place perhaps better than any man living, and, in the course of some conversation I had with him, he expressed himself in much the following manner. I need hardly say that he holds an important position in the Government of Algeria, and can therefore hardly be considered as impartial. "Last July," he said, "the native population of Algeria was in a perfect state of tranquility, order having only been troubled by a handful of irreconcilable insurgents, who had attempted, without much success, a few insignificant raids in the south-west of the province of Oran. The declaration of war with Prussia did not in any way change the attitude of the country. Vanquished by the French, the population believed in their superiority. The Crimean and Italian campaigns, in which they had mingled their blood with that of their conquerors, strengthened this conviction, and the confidence in the success of France was not even shaken by the defeat of Reischoffen, which inspired only a desire to avenge the Algerian regiments decimated in the opening battles of war. At this time a real enthusiasm was manifested among the Arabs, from which the Government might have derived great advantage. A vain attempt was made to revive this spirit after Sedan. The proclamation of the Republic, the very name of which since 1848 had been synonymous in Algeria with disaster and anarchy, the agitation among the public, the accession to the chief power of Commissaires of the Republic whose obscure names were totally unknown to the Arabs, and who were wanting in that prestige which the military character conveyed; all these were subjects of trouble and perplexity to a people accustomed to the principle of authority. The fate of the Empire produced sincere regret among the great chiefs who had been the honored guests of NAPOLEON III. At the same time the furious articles in the journals, and the propositions of the colonists attacking them violently, filled them with fears for their own positions. The Governments of Tours and Bordeaux did all in their power to alienate them by inopportune and impolitic measures. The naturalization of Jews and Arabs had been rendered easy by Imperial legislation; but it was optional with all to be so naturalized previous to Sept. 4, when the initiative of M. CREMIEUX conferred naturalization *en masse* on his coreligionists in Algeria; and a decree instituting trial by jury rendered the Arab liable to be tried by these few Frenchmen, but maintained the exclusion pronounced against the Mohammedans. We may imagine the effect produced by these acts on the spirit of the Mussulman races, among whom hatred of the Jew is a tradition and almost a religious duty. Thus during Mussulman rule in Algeria the Jews suffered every kind of torment. They could not walk in the streets after 5 o'clock at night without obtaining a special authorization from the police. If the night was dark, instead of carrying a lantern, like the Turks and Moors, they had a lighted candle, which the wind blew out continually. They were obliged to take off their shoes on passing before a Mosque, and to kneel before the Kasba. Jews could only address a Mussulman with deference and submission, they moved off the pavement to allow the latter to pass, and any infraction of these customs was punished with bastonado and fines. They could not ride on horseback and could not even enter the town on a donkey. An insult toward a Mussulman was punished by sudden death, inflicted arbitrarily, and often according to the offended Moor's caprice, who, in the event of a reprimand, paid a fine to the Government, but rarely to the victim's relations. The effect of the favor which the Jews enjoyed after the Government of Sept. 4 was intensified by the creation of special Jewish regiments of militia, the members of which paraded the streets of Algiers in gaudy uniforms to the sound of military music, in the presence of the Mohammedans. On the other hand, the officers of the Arab bureau had almost all quitted their posts for active service in France, and their places were hastily supplied by retired military officers or by *capitulés*, who were reviled by the entire French population, and by whom they were deprived in advance of all prestige or authority. The old system of administration was modified by decrees which were only partially carried out, but which created trouble and mistrust at a moment when prudence should have imposed the greatest caution and the most perfect accord. The danger of the situation, however, was not perceived save by the few far-sighted observers. The newspapers continued to affirm that Algiers, far from dreaming of insurrection, was ready to furnish 50,000 men to France, and demanded to be sent to the war to the last soldier. But in spite of the most pressing invitations, recruiting hung fire, and the authorities had to employ the strongest inducements to succeed in raising a regiment of a few hundred horsemen. This failure was attributed to the Arab bureau, the past faults of which served as texts for the bitterest recriminations. Toward the middle of March a first indication of the possible consequences of these faults occurred. This was a riot between the Jew Francs-Tireurs and the Arab corporation of Berranis or strangers, at Algiers, and a judgment which condemned one of the latter to a slight fine. His companions armed themselves with sticks and knives and fell upon the Jews in the open day, pillaging their shops, and wounding some of them severely. The militia were called out, ammunition was supplied to them, and the affair was promptly and energetically suppressed. This was necessary, but it had the effect of spreading exaggerated reports among the tribes, which the immediate disbanding of the Jewish corps did not suffice to disprove, accusing the French of partiality toward the Israelites; and this was an accusation of which the malicious were not slow to avail themselves. The disorganization of the public departments and the absence of troops, which were replaced by Mobiles and Mobilisés, badly disciplined, and often badly equipped, could not but have the effect of weakening authority. At Algiers the Arabs did not interfere directly with the French, but they profited by their weakness, spreading disaffection from tribe to tribe, and from confederation to confederation.

"NEW-IRELAND."

An English Statement of the Condition of New-York.

From the London Times, July 28.

It appears that the "Catholic Irish" of New-York claim, without the least disguise, and almost possess, the Government of the City in all social and political matters. They are the numerical majority in a place where the numerical majority is the governing power, and that power they exercise without scruple or stint, and with the greatest possible annoyance to the feelings of the minority. The Orange faction is only one of the many victims of this social tyranny. The Irish equally hate, proscribe and crush the colored men, the Germans, the Italians, and anybody whatever who lifts up his head at New-York and has a way of his own. Their own demonstrations are on a stupendous scale, filling the City, and more imposing every year, with banners, devices, insignia and arms. In fact, they claim the streets as their own, and will allow nothing to appear in them that is not quite to their liking. This, too, is only the outside pomp and glory of a real and very oppressive and grinding dominion. They are the masters of New-York, and they rub the fact into the face and eyes of every man in the City. Their fellow-citizens, many of them long too backward in political and municipal affairs, have at last come to the conclusion that they must assert their personal liberty, or lose it altogether. They do not care much for the Orangemen; but they see that the many are interested in the right of the few, and that, if the Orange parade is to be stopped by mob law, that will soon be the fate of every other. The question itself is a pretense. Accordingly, they are standing out for the right to regulate these matters on public principles recognized by all, and it is at least possible they may find they have to struggle hard for liberty and law.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis and Its Result—Zorrilla's New Ministry—The Past of Serrano and Sagasta.

Madrid (July 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Ministerial crisis has at length been surmounted, but in a most unexpected manner. Gen. SERRANO, clinging with desperate tenacity to the coalition idea, worked with might and main to form a Cabinet, as before, of the three parties who compose the majority, and on Sunday morning it was officially announced that he had succeeded in this. So undoubted was this that I had no hesitation in telegraphing you the names of the Ministry. Difficulties, however, sprang up in the course of the day with the two latter, in consequence of which Gen. SERRANO went to the Palace and informed His Majesty that he had determined to abandon all further attempts to form a Ministry. His Majesty sent for RUIZ ZORRILLA, who since the death of PRIM has been considered as the chief of the Progresista Party. After a long conference with His Majesty, in which he expounded his views as to the policy he should aim at carrying out if he succeeded in forming a Ministry, and which policy would be very different from the programme Gen. SERRANO had presented a few days before, ZORRILLA set resolutely to work, and yesterday afternoon Madrid was astonished and not a little gratified by the announcement of a purely Progresista Ministry: President of the Council and Minister of Gobernacion, RUIZ ZORRILLA; Minister of War, Gen. CORDOVA; Minister of Marine, BERANGER; Minister of Fomento, MADRAZO; Minister of Grace and Justice, MONTERO RIOS; Colonial Minister, MOSQUERA; Minister of Finance, RUIZ GOMEZ. It will thus be seen that Gen. SERRANO retires completely from the cares of office. This cannot fail to be grateful to him. It is the accomplishment of a desire he has frequently expressed, both in public and in private. It must have been difficult for him to descend from the comparatively retired post of the Regency right into the confused arena of political strife. Manfully did he rush to the breach when the assassins had struck down Gen. PRIM, and carefully has he tried to navigate the Ship of State during the first half-year of the new Monarch's reign. Pitilessly and unmeritedly has he been assailed by "the Opposition," at every step he took. Much has he had to irritate him, much to distress him. But in the midst of all, through good report and evil report, the Duke DE LA TORRE has exhibited the noblest qualities a statesman could display—a complete sacrifice of his personal ease and convenience to the good of the country, and a patriotism which has enabled him to look beyond all party considerations to the accomplishment of that good in the consolidation of the dynasty. He retires into the position of a simple Senator, with the gratitude and the good-will not only of His Majesty King AMADEO, but also of every Spaniard inside or outside the Cortes who is not blinded by political rage or party passion. In all that relates to true progress I am sure the new Ministry will receive a loyal support from him, and should occasion arise his sword and his services will ever be ready at his country's call. * * * The assumption of the War Department by hands other than those of one of the leaders of the revolution is a new feature. Poor PRIM would as soon have given up his life as given up that office to any except SERRANO or TOPETE. Gen. CORDOVA is highly respected, and I have little doubt, the ice once being broken in respect of the occupancy of the War Ministry by a Revolutionary General, the way will be paved even for an introduction of the civil element into that as well as other high offices of State. Spain would be none the worse off for a complete elimination of the military element from her Governments. The *Militars* ought to be servants, not leaders of the State.

CHOLERA.

The Dread Pilgrim on the March—Precautions Advised.

From the London Lancet.

The rumored extension of cholera from Russia into the Baltic Provinces of Prussia has very naturally caused alarm lest the malady should again spread to West Europe and thence to this country. The news requires confirmation; and much of the alarm depends upon a mistaken notion of the rapidity of diffusion and direction of progress of the epidemic. One account describes the disease as having made its way in the familiar cholera route, from Persia through Russia to the shores of the Baltic; and the Registrar-General, in his last weekly report, writes that—"Asiatic cholera (as it was a painful duty to announce early last June) is entering Western Europe through Russia, where Dr. ZUELZER says, it is fast advancing on the German frontiers. In the second week of this month it broke out in Wilkowyski (a town in Poland, on the road to Kœnigsberg, west of the Niemen,) where thirty-four deaths occurred within a few days. The epidemic has prevailed in Wilna for four weeks, and from ten to fifteen deaths are reported daily. At its present rate of progress it may reach Germany in two or three weeks." The progress of the present epidemic of cholera in Russia and its relation to epidemic cholera in Persia, have formed a study of altogether exceptional interest in epidemiology; and the different facts throwing light upon the subject, particularly upon the chronological succession of the more important local outbreaks in the two countries, have been systematically reported in the pages of the *Lancet*. The existing epidemic in Russia (apparently a recrudescence of the epidemic of 1865) began in December, 1869. In the course of that month the disease appeared at Oral, in the Government of Smolensk, and in the City of Moscow. During the earlier months of 1870 the malady prevailed slightly in the localities named; but in July and August it spread widely in the south-eastern districts of Russia in Europe, and throughout the Autumn it was more or less prevalent in many Russian ports of the Black Sea. On the 20th of August, 1870, the epidemic broke out in St. Petersburg; and from that date to the 8th inst. there had been not less than 5,330 cases of the disease in that city, of which 2,178 had died. On the 8th July there were 335 cases reported to be under treatment. From St. Petersburg the disease has been scattered in various directions in West Russia; and it was present in Wilna in April. The epidemic is now prevalent more or less at various parts in West, Central and East Russia, in Europe. The protracted duration of this epidemic in Russia, and its limitation to the present time (so far as Europe is concerned) to the provinces of that Empire, is a phenomenon of very remarkable interest in the history of the epidemic diffusions of cholera. From the close of 1869, the presence of the epidemic in Russia, we have reason to know, has been a source of constant anxiety to the officials of the Privy Council Office, whose duty it is to watch over the health welfare of the kingdom, and we ourselves have spared no pains to bring the different facts which would throw light upon the probable future of the epidemic to the knowledge of the profession. As yet we have no certain information that the malady has become actively migratory, and that it has extended across the Russian frontier into West and Central Europe. But that this danger is imminent, and has been imminent at any period since the Winter of 1869 is certain; and it is well that the daily Press should have raised the question of the state of our protection against the epidemic. Upon this question we do not propose now to dwell farther than to remark that it is one upon which no doubt depends to the duties of the local authorities who are responsible for the administration of the Sanitary laws.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

What Pius IX. Himself is Credited With Saying.

On July 28 the Pope received the Accademia di Religione Cattolica, the President of which is Cardinal ASQUINI. Father [illegible], the Secretary of the Academy, read an address, to which, says the Florence *Nazione*, the Pope made the following important reply: Among the subjects which will employ your labors, there is one with which I recommend you to specially occupy yourselves. The attempts that are being made to misrepresent the idea of the Pontifical infallibility must be opposed. It is insinuated that among the rights which spring from that infallibility is that of deposing Sovereigns and of releasing the people from the oath of fidelity. It is true that this right has been more than once exercised by the Supreme Pontiffs; but it has no direct connection with the infallibility of the Popes, nor with the dogmatic definition of that infallibility. The source of the right of the Roman Pontiffs to depose Sovereigns, and to release the people from the obligation of fidelity does not arise from infallibility, but from the authority that has been given to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and in heaven. When, in virtue of the public law then in force, and of the understanding of the Christian nations, the Popes were considered as the supreme judges of Christianity, they exercised also a civil jurisdiction over Princes and States. The condition of the times are now changed, and only malice could confound the infallible decisions of the Pontiff in matters of faith, with a right which they were formerly called upon by the voice of the people to exercise for the common welfare, but which the Supreme Pontiff in the present day has no intention of exercising. It certainly is not the dogmatic definition of the infallibility of the Popes that would decide me to put in force those rights, and those who represent their exercise as the necessary consequence of such definition, certainly wish to excite the Sovereigns against the Holy See. Others wish for explanations and elucidations respecting the dogmatic definition, as though it were not sufficiently clear of itself. I certainly shall give none. The sense of the dogmatic definition of the Pontifical Infallibility is to be found in the decree of the Council, and is so simple and obvious as to need no comment. Combat, therefore, the errors with which it is sought to obscure and misrepresent this very natural interpretation.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

A farewell conversazione of the spiritualists of England had been held at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, in honor of Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE, previous to her departure for America. Mr. GERALD MASSEY presided.

The foreign papers announce the death of CARL TAUSSIG, the eminent pianist, and of M. D. SAINT-YVES, a French dramatic author and writer of historical romances.

A telegram from Constantinople, published in *Die Presse*, of Vienna, states that the Turkish troops which were operating against the insurgents of the Nedjd, have been obliged, although victorious, to quit the district, owing to the ravages of the cholera.

Mlle. Catherine de Montalembert, one of the five daughters of the Count, has just taken the veil at the Convent of the Sacré Cœur, at Laval (Mayenne). One of the sisters had already entered on a religious life during the lifetime of her father, to his great regret.

The Bishop of Quimper, M. SERGENT, has died suddenly in a railway wagon while returning to his diocese. The Bishop of Amiens, who happened to be traveling in the same train, was able to give his colleague the customary absolution.

The death is announced of EDITH MARY, the daughter of the poet SOUTHEY, and wife of Rev. JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, rector of West Tarring, near Worthing, who edited SOUTHEY's *Doctor*, and gave to the public his *Common-place Book* and *Letters*. Mrs. WARTER was the daughter of SOUTHEY's first wife, and was born in 1805. Mrs. SOUTHEY died in 1837, and in 1839 SOUTHEY was married to CAROLINE BOWLES, the poetess.

During the siege of Strasburg 553 soldiers and 289 civilians, or 842 persons in all, were killed or died in consequence of their wounds. In the months of August and September the rate of mortality rose to two and one-third per cent., whereas in the same months of 1869 it only stood at five-eighths per cent. In the course of the siege 1,733 deaths occurred within the walls of the city.

Baron STOFFEL has not been arrested for having published the criticisms on the Franco-German affairs in the preface of his late work, as has been stated. The French Government has, nevertheless, resented the remarks made, and the military authorities have been considering the expediency of bringing the author under the penalties to which he is liable, but it has been thought better to leave to the judgment of the public the truth of the sweeping accusations which he has made.

A telegram dated Berlin, July 28, states that the Government has assigned a chapel at Kuttowitz to the priest KAMINSKI, who was excommunicated recently for refusing to submit to the infallibility dogma, for the celebration of mass for the anti-infallibility party. The Minister of Worship, VON MUHLER, before leaving Berlin for Salzburg, issued a general order to the Provincial Governments to report to him on his return upon the political agitations undertaken in their districts by the clerical party.

The vault of MARY DE COUCI, Queen of ALEXANDER II. and mother of ALEXANDER III. of Scotland, who was buried at Newbattle Abbey about the middle of the thirteenth century, is now supposed to have been discovered. The vault was discovered in the floor at the south corner of the crypt, which must have been a magnificent hall when entire, as the present entrance-hall of the abbey goes right across the middle of it.

Mr. SPURGEON has now, it is said, printed 1,000 of his sermons, of which 20,000,000 copies have been distributed in the English language alone. Some of the sermons have been translated into all the languages of Christendom. He has recently resumed preaching, after an enforced silence of several weeks, but is still in a feeble state of health. The other day he told his congregation that each pulpit-effort costs him at least forty-eight hours' pain.

The *Karlsruher Zeitung* says: "On Aug. 21 a melancholy accident occurred at the waterfall of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine. A Russian lady, who was most probably a practised and skillful swimmer, undertook the foolhardy feat of swimming above the fall beyond reach of the safe bathing-houses. She was dragged into the current, and disappeared in the roaring torrent of the waterfall. There was no possibility of saving her. The body was recovered further down the river."

A Paris correspondent makes known one of the latest *bon mots* attributed to AUBER. PASDELOUP, the enthusiastic manager of the Concerts Populaires, visited him a short time before his death, and shook hands with the master. AUBER said to him, with one of his sardonic smiles: "You are as fond as ever of music, I see?" "I scarcely can be so fond of it as you, *cher maître*, whom the muse so often inspired!" "Well! Yes. I loved my muse until I was thirty-two years old. It was my youthful passion. I had not yet let the world into the secret. She was my mistress then, and I loved her. But afterward she became my wife," added the old bachelor, with a significant shrug.

The return of the public to the gardens of the Tuileries was marked by as much sadness as joy. Most of the statues are defaced or wholly destroyed. The colossal figure of Peace, by CHAUDET, is burned by petroleum; the statue of Agrippina has lost her head and her right arm; Cybele points with the stump of her left arm to the missing skirt in which her missing right arm once held sundry fruits of the earth, now missing likewise; PRADIER's Prometheus is but little injured, while the Serpent-Charmer, dedicated by CLESINGER to the Prince Imperial, belonging to the Jardin Réserve, was found literally riddled with shot, hacked with bayonets, and otherwise mutilated in the most disgraceful manner.

A recent letter from Milan in the Cologne *Gazette* says that Prof. MOMMSEN, during his late stay in Italy, requested the TRIVULZIO family at Milan to lend him a valuable manuscript collection of all the Latin inscriptions in Italy, of which they have the only extant copy. Count TRIVULZIO's reply to the distinguished German scholar was that the work was entirely at his disposal, but only in the library. Family traditions forbade him to permit its removal elsewhere. Some days since Count TRIVULZIO received an autograph letter from Prince BISMARCK, in which he renewed the application of Prof. MOMMSEN, and pledged himself that the manuscript would be returned. The Count could not oppose the request of the Imperial Chancellor, and the book is now in the hands of Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, who has undertaken to send it to Count BISMARCK.

The Berlin *Post* observes that the refusal of England to send a representative to the Customs Conference, in August, in Berlin, to which the Imperial Government had invited the different European States, has caused a good deal of surprise in our commercial circles. The main object of the proposed Conference is to arrive, if possible, at an improved system of classifying goods in Customs tariffs, and a simplification of Custom-house business at the various frontiers—matters in which, as it is generally acknowledged, there is still great scope for an elaboration. It was supposed that a great commercial State like England would hail with no less pleasure than ourselves any attempt to facilitate international intercourse, and the refusal of that country to take part in the Conference can be attributed only to the chagrin of the Board of Trade that the initiative of such important reforms should have been taken by Germany.

A light-house is about to be erected at Turnberry Point, in Ayrshire. It will occupy the site of part of the ancient castle of King ROBERT BRUCE. No more fitting memorial of the monarch could be erected on the spot, for it was there that the fire was seen by him from the Isle of Arran, which, being mistaken for an appointed signal, brought him prematurely over to the mainland with his handful of followers to attempt the deliverance of his country, as related by BARBOUR, Sir WALTER SCOTT and others. Local historians of a prosaic turn have hazarded the guess that the light rose from a kiln fire; but the favorite tradition cherished in the neighborhood is the one embodied by Sir WALTER in his "Lord of the Isles," that the light was of mystic origin, and still rises to commemorate BRUCE's crossing on the anniversary of the incident. The height of the light-house will be about sixty feet, and the light is intended to be a revolving one.

The *Eastern Budget* states that negotiations have lately taken place between the Austro-Hungarian and the Montenegrin Governments for constructing a road through Montenegro. The Prince of the latter country has consented to a road being made from the Austrian frontier by the Austro-Hungarian Government, which will thus greatly facilitate the trade between Montenegro and Cattaro, and at the same time bring the turbulent and half-savage Montenegroes more within the influence of European civilization. From the same source we learn that the Conference held at Vienna between the representatives of the Turkish, Austro-Hungarian and Servian Governments on the new railway to be constructed in Servia, connecting the Turkish lines with those of Austria, has now closed its labors, and its recommendations have been laid before the Porte for decision. The chief object aimed at by Turkey at this Conference was the construction of a railway in Bosnia, and by Austria a communication by railway with the harbor of Salonica.

A sensational crime has come to light in the northern district of Mount Hermon. About two years ago a report spread far and wide that several children had disappeared, and the Rusla Bedouin were so terrified that they used to stow away their progeny in boxes and baskets. The report was that a monster had been seen—a greyhound in shape, a lion in size. The realistic believed that a lion might perchance have strayed from the eastern desert, while the knowing ones suspected, as usual, some Druse plot. Latterly it has been discovered that a Druse woman from the village Dahr-el-Ahmur, between Rashyeya and Bukhle, determined to revenge herself upon a rival in love, had poisoned and cut up no less than eight children. At last a head was found in a well at Rashyeya, and the crime was brought home. The Druses wished to put the murderess to death, but the authorities rescued her and sent her to Damascus. On June 27 she was marched through the bazaars in irons—a disgrace she endured with the greatest cynicism. The number of deaths has been exaggerated to fourteen, and the first victim was said to be her own son, who had accidentally witnessed something compromising.

The Police returns show that in the year 1870 as many as 124 persons were run over and killed in the streets of London, and 1,919 were maimed or injured. In the last five years, 1866-70, 533 persons have been thus killed, and 7,508 maimed or injured. The 2,043 accidents in London streets in 1870 occurred in this wise: 440 by being run over by cabs, 102 by omnibuses, 245 by broughams and carriages, 636 by light carts, 158 by heavy carts, 110 by wagons and drays, 257 by vans, ten by fire-engines, seventy-nine by horses ridden, and five by velocipedes. The Commissioner of Police reports, however, that special attention was paid during the year to measures tending to diminish the risk of pedestrians. Constables had been placed at the most crowded crossings, and special pains taken to obtain the names and addresses of offenders. In the case of cabs the number-plate now affixed behind the cab generally suffices for this purpose; but in the case of light carts and wagons no such clue at present exists, and they often entirely escape.

Some interesting figures relating to remittances of English settlers from abroad are supplied by official returns. It appears that in 1870, as in former years, the amount sent home by previous emigrants to their friends in the United Kingdom was very large, amounting to £727,408 from North America and £12,304 from Australia and New-Zealand. Of the amount sent home from North America, no less than £332,636 was in the shape of prepaid passages to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Londonderry. Assuming that the remittances were made, as the Emigrant Commissioners believe, principally to Irish, it is clear that they were far more than sufficient to pay the passages of all the Irish who emigrated during the year. Assuming the price of passage at £5 5s. per statute adult, and the 74,283 Irish who emigrated in the year to be equal to 66,000 statute adults, the cost of their passages, the Commissioners state, would have been £346,500, or little more than the amount sent home as prepaid passages. The returns of the Emigration Commissioners show that in the twenty-three years from 1848 to 1870 inclusive there has been sent home from North America, through banks and commercial houses, upward of £16,334,000. Of what has been sent home through private channels there is no account.

Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

To Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, or, in his Absence, Hon. George Opdyke, Vice-President:

SIR: The public have been informed of the application by his Honor the Mayor and the Controller for the appointment by the Chamber of Commerce of a committee "to make a full and exhaustive examination of the public accounts and condition of the public debt of the City of New-York." Considering the very special circumstances under which this application is made, we most respectfully protest against the Chamber of Commerce making the appointment desired.

A faithful publication of the accounts, which the Mayor has so often promised, but which he has so long withheld, will enable every taxpayer interested in the matter to make a full and exhaustive examination for himself. It is not pretended but that for every debit in the Controller's books he holds a voucher of some description, so that the certificate of a committee, however eminent, to the fact, cannot be of the slightest benefit to either the Controller and the Mayor on the one hand, or the people on the other. That the book-keeping of the Controller is correct may for the present be assumed, as it is not questioned. What is questioned? What is particularly challenged is the accounts said to have been paid by the Controller, and the vouchers held by him for the payments made. These accounts, these vouchers, it is charged, afford *prima facie* evidence of fraud, of a connivance by both the Mayor and Controller to the misappropriation of several million dollars of the public funds. How can these questions—the real issue raised between the Mayor and the Controller, and the public, be satisfactorily dealt with by any committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce? Such a committee would possess no jurisdiction over the parties, and could not compel the attendance of any one of the alleged contractors, with their books, their workmen and others, to be examined as to the work stated to have been done and the furnishings said to have been supplied.

No doubt the Mayor and Controller also desire the opinion of the Committee as to the "condition of the public debt." What the amount of this debt is, the City and County accounts, when published, should show correctly, but as to the *condition of the debt*, clearly that is a question not falling within the province of any committee of the Chamber of Commerce to determine. A considerable portion of the debt it is charged, has been *issued without legal authority*, and for such issue the City and county are not responsible. Now, it is well known that the laws of the Chamber of Commerce exclude from its membership, gentlemen of the legal profession, and it is not likely that the public will be satisfied with the opinion of a non-professional committee on the very important legal questions raised as to the bonds.

It is the opinion of the members of our Association, that unless the Mayor and Controller can, by means of the published accounts, show conclusively that they do not afford the *prima facie* evidence referred to, that the charges made can be only properly investigated by judicial proceedings, by means of which all moneys stolen from the City can be recovered, and the officials who may be proven unfaithful, punished as the law directs.

It shall be the duty of our Association to undertake and prosecute such proceedings, without any unnecessary delay.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FOLEY, President.

THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

More Police Changes—A New Precinct and Lodging-House.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted declaring the roadways of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, to be a Precinct, to be known as the Thirty-third, which is to be provided with one Captain, two Sergeants, and not less than twenty-five patrolmen, all mounted. The object of the new force is to more effectually prevent rapid driving on these thoroughfares, which have lately become so dangerous. The Board also adopted a resolution asking the Trustees of the Sinking Fund for the use of the old Station-house of the Twentieth Precinct for the purpose of keeping it open as a lodging-house for vagrants who cannot be received in the Station-houses of the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Precincts. Patrolman JOHN J. HASSETT, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, and Patrolman THOMAS CROWLEY, of the Seventh Precinct, retired on a pension of $300 per annum.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

From the the Christian at Work, (New-York.)

Nothing but an immediate, thorough and honest investigation of this affair should satisfy the friends of downright, every-day religion. Paltry evasions, confusing explanations, shuffling of accounts, demoralizing delays, and weak whitewashing resolutions, must not be received. The question is a simple one; has the City's money been stolen by the authorities, as charged in the TIMES, or has it not? Of the candidates for infamy, which shall be convicted of self-election? Or shall the people acknowledge themselves infamously indifferent to the moral pestilence which walketh in darkness, and the corruption which wasteth at noonday.

Newark Advertiser.

At last we have a "statistical exhibit" by Mayor HALL, and a very curious document it is. It shows one thing, and one thing only—the funded debt of the City and County. But Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY do not tell what has become of the money, or why the debt should have reached this gigantic figure. Nobody doubts that the Controller's accounts will balance—when one page of the ledger is set off against another. But that is a mere job of book-keeping. It does not show why so much money was needed, or into whose pocket it found its way.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

The same was not a successful one. There was an immediate repudiation of the appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, and a demand that the Mayor should publish the full exhibit of the accounts of the City from which the startling quotations of the TIMES are made. It was promised positively that this statement would be published on last Tuesday. An excuse was found for postponing the publication from day to day, and it has not been made yet. Probably it never will be made. The TIMES charges, fiercely, that Mayor HALL does not dare to give a correct statement of the City expenditures to the public, and the persistent delay of the Mayor, for which no reasonable excuse is given, seems to prove the truth of the assertion.

Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The Albany *Argus* says the stolen money was used to bribe "radicals." Was it by this means that TWEED & Co. became suddenly rich, and then grew constantly richer? No doubt they bribed the Legislature; this crime has often been charged against them. And a portion of the money stolen has been used in other ways to keep themselves in power and secure the iniquitous enactments by means of which much of their buccaneering has been carried on. But it is enough for the present that the robbery is confessed. The *Argus* is good authority on this point, and we may believe its assertion, that its friends have stolen vast sums of money. What they have done with it can be learned from other sources.

Troy Whig.

The difficulty, Mayor HALL, is that you have substantially confessed that the accounts published in the NEW-YORK TIMES are correct transcripts from the Controller's books. Those accounts condemn themselves.

Washington Chronicle.

Mayor HALL published in the New-York papers yesterday the first of the official statements of the City and County of New-York, which he promises shall appear monthly hereafter. The poor New-Yorkers have the satisfaction of being informed of how much they are in debt, but the Mayor has thus far failed to keep his promise to tell how they got so much into debt.

Utica Herald.

If the accounts had been properly published, there would be no need for the investigation now proposed by the citizens and hypocritically called for by the head of the Ring. As it is, an appeal to any particular body or organization to make the investigation which the citizens propose to make for themselves, is an insult to the people, and tantamount to an admission of guilt, and confession that the offenders cannot stand the ordeal to which they see themselves about to be subjected. They are afraid to face the people.

Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Why don't HALL and CONNOLLY show the books, if the TIMES has forged incorrect copies? It can be convicted in ten minutes, if it is using false evidence. Bring out your books—there is no need of a whitewashing committee. If over nine millions have been expended in rents, furniture and repairs not worth two, committees cannot excuse the act.

Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

The lame and impotent expedients resorted to by the Tammany Ring to conciliate and delude their outraged victims, only serve to convince everybody how just are the charges made by the TIMES, and how enormous and inexcusable are their crimes.

Philadelphia Press.

The TIMES still continues its investigations into the bogus expenditures of the Tammany government of New-York City, and almost daily unearths some new enormity. Its charges are most direct and damning, and the worst thing about the matter is, it proves them.

Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Whatever may be the present condition of the Controller's books, he and his Ring stand convicted of stealing millions and millions of the people's money. Unless they can show all these stolen millions to be still in the treasury, ready for use, no defense they can make will be worth a farthing to them.

Albany Evening Journal.

One of the very worst consequences of Tammany practice is its corrupting influence on public and private morality. The Tammany leaders initiated and have fostered legislative bribery, because it paid. By means of it they were enabled not only to buy votes in Albany but to stuff the ballot-boxes in New-York, and to render millions available to dictate candidates and control elections throughout the State. One of the most salutary results likely to flow from a thorough sifting of the financial delinquencies in New-York, will be the curtailment of the power of the Tammany Ring to thus pollute the ballot-box, prostitute legislation and thwart the popular will.

Beaufort (S. C.) Republican.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been throwing so much hot shot and shell into the Tammany Ring, that it is doubtful if it survives the attack. It has unearthed such gigantic frauds and brings such incontrovertible proofs, that it startles the magnates of the Ring, and they confess it by their silence. The Mayor and the Controller are the parties directly implicated.

Syracuse Journal.

The official heads of the Ring, Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, have been time and again branded as "thieves" and "swindlers," and challenged to meet the accusation in the courts of justice. Do they respond as innocent men, who are quick to vindicate their assailed honor; or on their own showing, should there not be a verdict of guilty rendered against them?

The charges of robbery and mismanagement made by the NEW-YORK TIMES against the City Government, and in part, at least, apparently substantiated by definite statements of outlay, have compelled the municipal officials to publish an official financial return. The abstract furnished is not sufficient for any careful comparison.

Albany Express.

It is not a question whether New-York shall repudiate the fraudulent charges for furnishing and "repairing" the new Court-house and the several armories and county offices, but whether she shall repudiate the men who audited and without protest paid these fraudulent accounts. This, Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY, is not an attack upon the City credit; it is an attack upon you and the Ring of which you are believed to be chiefs.

Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

The public want no committees appointed. All they care about knowing is, whether the figures published by the TIMES are correct or not. The Ring have not dared to dispute them. What, then, is the use of investigating committees?

New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

The Democracy of New-York and the country are in a quandary to know what to do with the Tammany Ring, and the exposures recently made of their great frauds. There is not a shadow of a doubt about the grossness of their frauds, although some of their boldest papers try to make light of the exposures, but theft is always followed by falsehoods.

Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph, (Democratic.)

The corruptions of the Tammany Ring of New-York are being shown up by the newspaper Press in all their execrable phases. Money by the hundred thousand dollars are shown to have been squandered recklessly and corruptly on hangers-on of the Ring.

Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

In his celebrated Fourth of July speech, Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Grand Sachem of the Tammany braves, referred in glowing terms to the blessings of an honest and economical government, and denounced as corrupt and profligate the present National Administration. Since the Fourth of July, however, a certain newspaper of an inquisitive turn of mind, and despite the obstacles standing in the way of a thorough investigation, has taken into its head to obtain and publish the financial record of New-York City, a municipality which, speaking figuratively, WM. M. TWEED, vulgarly called "Boss" TWEED, holds in the hollow of his hand. The revelation made is not exactly in accordance with the fine promises of that eminent individual, but it shows clearly how the finances of New-York City are managed.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

The rapacity of the Tammany robbers is equaled only by their impudence. Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY have had the assurance to request Mr. W. E. DODGE, as the President of the Chamber of Commerce, to send some one to examine their accounts. It shows the unlimited confidence of the Ring in "bluff" and "whitewash," but they will not answer this time. It is encouraging, however, to see the despots at the City Hall admitting that there is some occasion for an overhauling, and that citizens may have access to their books.

Winona (Minn.) Republican.

Neither the parties accused of these peculations, nor a single Democratic paper in the country, have attempted to give any satisfactory explanation of these accounts, or to make anything resembling a rebuttal of the bold charges made and sustained by the TIMES.

Philadelphia North American.

New-Haven Palladium.

Mayor HALL's jauntiness has at last been broken down, and his letter to the Chamber of Commerce, impudent as is the proposition he makes, shows that he feels uncomfortable, and is compelled to recognize the position in which he is placed as a critical one.

Another Broadside from the German Democracy—The New-York Consols.

From Yesterday's Staats Zeitung.

The report of the Controller, which we published yesterday, is, as an exhibit of the City and county debt, an improvement as compared with other similar documents of that official, on account of its clearness. But the same cannot be said of that part of the report which is intended as an exhibit of the condition of the City and County Treasury, as only payments are mentioned, and no account is rendered of the receipts. It is true that the Mayor only called on the Controller for an account of the disbursements during the month of July, but the report in that shape is incomplete and of little interest. By a careful perusal of the first-mentioned portion of the report, we may obtain a full view of the funded and temporary debt of our City and county, a view which, as we said yesterday, is not at all encouraging, as it reveals an increase of the debt for the last three months of $10,780,364. Distressing as this result is, it does not leave so painful an impression as is created by a further study of this exhibit of the debt. For we are thereby forced to the more distressing conclusion, that by the close of the present year our funded debt will have been increased at least fifteen millions, and that under the existing laws the Controller has the power to increase that sum to twenty-five millions, or even more.

The expected receipts for taxes due at the close of the year have already been fully anticipated by the outstanding revenue bonds, and the funds necessary for the last five months of the year, inclusive of special appropriations, as authorized by special laws, which will amount to at least three millions per month, will have to be raised by the so-called consols.

The law authorizing the Controller to issue these consolidated City and county bonds provides in its first paragraph that these "consolidated stocks of the City and county of New-York" may be applied to meet any loan which the City and county of New-York may be authorized to issue by existing laws or subsequent enactments. Therefore all outstanding revenue bonds can be redeemed by the sale of consols. Such an operation is contrary to the intent of the law authorizing the issue of revenue bonds, but does not conflict with the letter of the law; and the Controller openly confesses in his report that he does not hesitate to take advantage of the wording of the law as he already has used a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the consols to cover current expenses. The so-called two per cent. tax is thus reduced to a miserable humbug—two per cent. being certainly raised as taxes, while other two per cent. are added to our funded debt. Such a fact does not, however, give the gentlemen at the head of our City administration the slightest uneasiness, though it very sensibly disturbs the tax-payers, who cannot look with unconcern upon a state of affairs which must lead to inevitable ruin.

One of Mr. Bergh's Agents Severely Beaten in Brooklyn—A Police Officer Refusing to Aid Him.

On Monday afternoon Mr. SHERMAN P. SAGE, the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Brooklyn, made a raid on the one-horse cars running through Park, Vanderbilt and Prospect Park avenues, and on the cars of DeKalb-avenue. There are two very steep grades along this route, one from Water to Talman streets, and the other from Prospect to Sands streets. To drag the over-loaded cars up these grades a tow-horse is added, sometimes, but on Monday no such help was rendered to the usual teams, and car No. 23 was stopped by Officer SAGE, at the corner of Bridge and Tillary streets. The car was crowded with passengers, and the horses could not drag the load up the hill. When SAGE ordered the driver to stop the passengers advised the latter to go on, and swore they would "put a head on" SAGE if he attempted to get on the car. He took no notice, however, of this threat, but got on the rear platform, and the driver, lashing his wind-blown team, the car moved on a few yards until SAGE saw Police officer No. 181, of the First Precinct, coming down the hill. He jumped off the car and requested the policeman to arrest the driver. This he would not do, and went on his way, leaving SAGE in the middle of a gang of Fifth Ward roughs, who had followed the car up to this point. Seeing him at their mercy, they then made a brutal assault on him. SAGE drew his club, and the first fellow that attacked him received a stunning blow on the head, which knocked him down. SAGE was then struck a heavy blow in the chest by a big ruffian, which sent him into the gutter. He soon struggled to his feet, but his efforts against half a dozen, who were all striking at him at one time, were useless, and had it not been for two powerful young fellows, who plunged into the crowd to his rescue, he would have been badly injured. As it was he was badly knocked about, and his clothing nearly torn from his body. His rescuers assisted him home to his residence. SAGE alleges that when first struck he shouted to the policeman, who was then only a few yards distant, but that functionary only moved the quicker away. The car had in the meantime gone on, the passengers, who were apparently mostly business men returning home, yelling and cheering on the crowd to persevere in their assault on the defenseless man. Several gentlemen handed their cards to SAGE, and are prepared to testify to the above facts. Some of the corner loafers, who joined in the assault, mistook SAGE for a revenue officer at first. SAGE is confined to his home, being severely bruised about the body.

Base-Ball—Mansfield vs. Star.

The Mansfields of Middletown, Conn., played their return game with the Stars of Brooklyn, on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday. During the first five innings of the game the Mansfields completely out-played the Stars, the score standing at the end of the fifth innings, 4 to 2 in favor of Connecticut. But in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings the Stars managed to get in 11 runs, all made on the most palpable kind of muffing by their opponents. The Mansfields made 4 runs in the fourth innings, and 2 in the sixth, none of which they earned. In the ninth inning they got in 1 more run, which was the only earned run in the game. The following is the score:

MANSFIELD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Allen, 2d b.	1	3	1	5	Rogers, 1st b.	1	0	11	0
Kelly, c.	1	[illegible]	5	0	Worth, c. f.	1	0	2	0
Tipper, 3d b.	1	1	2	1	Dollard, r. f.	2	1	1	0
Arnold, l. f.	1	0	1	0	Clyne, 3d b.	2	1	4	1
Bentley, p.	1	3	2	0	Bolen, l. f.	2	2	0	0
Lons, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Beavan, 2d b.	2	2	3	2
Marks, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	Jackson, s. s.	1	0	0	3
McCartin, c. f.	1	2	1	0	Cummings, p.	1	2	1	1
[illegible], s. s.	0	0	0	1	Barlow, c.	1	1	5	3
Total	7	11	27	12	Total	13	9	27	11

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mansfield	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1—7
Star	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	5	0—13

Runs Earned—Mansfield, 1; Star, 0.
Total Bases Earned—Mansfield, 14; Star, 10.
First Base by Errors—Mansfield, 8; Star, 8.
Umpire—JOHN WILDEY, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Military Visit to New-Haven.

Companies A and H of the Twenty-second Regiment departed for New-Haven late last evening. They were escorted to the steamer on which they embarked by Company E of the same regiment, Capt. A. E. COLFAX, commanding. The visiting battalion, which is under the command of Capt. R. KELLY STYLES, will be received in New-Haven this morning by several military organizations of that place. During the day they will be reviewed by the Governor of Connecticut and other dignitaries, and will also be entertained at a collation. In the evening the band accompanying the excursionists will give a promenade concert on the "Green," after which the battalion will re-embark for this City. Among those who left with the visiting companies, were Adjt. HARDING, Lieut. RITCHIE and several other officers belonging to the Twenty-second Regiment.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A boulevard around Utica is proposed. It will make a drive a trifle over eight miles in length.

The late Mrs. MARGARET KALBFUS, of Baltimore, left all but [illegible] of her estate, valued at $150,000, to the Humane Impartial Society and the Aged Women's Home, of that city.

Texas papers report that five human skeletons were found hanging from the limb of a tree in Hunt County, recently. Horse thieves are treated with severity down there.

With the aid of a correspondent in Philadelphia, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is essaying to convince his readers that the new departure is very distasteful to the Philadelphia Democrats.

Gen. "Baldy" SMITH has promised to attend the celebration of the battle of Bennington, Vt., and says he had relatives in the battle, and is always anxious to show his appreciation of its results.

A resident of Salt Lake City thinks he has discovered a comet in the southern heavens, now receding from the sun, and moving at the rate of nearly one degree in twenty-four hours to the south-east.

A Boston physician says that four young girls, full of intelligence and promise, have been killed outright by the severity of the tasks imposed upon them in a high school in that vicinity.

Gov. DAVIS spoke at a recent Republican mass meeting in Austin, Texas, which had adopted resolutions opposing the reassembling of the Legislature in September, and indorsing his Administration.

Chicago has a new census, taken to order, under which it claims that its population is 336,310, thus making it the fourth city in the Union. The Government figures put it at 298,983 only.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal asserts that CONNELL has, in his out-spoken opposition to the present Democratic platform in that State, a larger following than the new departure people can muster.

A curious and antique document of twelve foolscap pages, containing copies of the wills of FRANCIS, HENRY, and THOMAS LAYTON, executed in England in 1662, 1697, and 1671, was found in a dirt-barrel, in Boston, a few weeks ago, by employes of the Health Department.

The fair of the State Agricultural Society is to be held in Albany on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Entries, except for fruits and flowers, must be made on or before Saturday, the 2d day of September. The premiums are open to all comers, residents of New-York or non-residents, on equal terms.

A South Carolina Democratic paper says that four white men shot and instantly killed a hard-working, unoffending colored man, named JOHN PERRY, in the plantation of Trial-Justice W. L. W. RILEY, in Orangeburg, on Tuesday night. They compelled another negro to conduct them to PERRY'S house.

A Maryland paper improves upon the usual style of death notices by recording that an infant was "born into the order of fallen nature, Dec. 30, 1869; into the supernatural sphere of redeeming grace, April 27, 1870, and into the kingdom of life everlasting, July 8, 1871."

A letter from one of the Southern watering-places asserts that there are among the eight hundred guests a plenty of attentive young gentlemen, who are "beaux in the good old sense of the word." To divulge the spot might occasion too great a rush hence of belles, in the good old sense of the word.

In an article on the education of girls, the Hartford Courant incidentally says that it has an opinion which it is bound to defend, that study, and hard study, promotes digestion, that it is favorable to high physical health, and not unfriendly to rosy cheeks and roundness of form, and all the functions for which God has designed woman in her peculiar sphere.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger adds its hearty dissent to Hon. BEN. H. HILL'S views upon the defunct institution of slavery. It says: "It is full early for any Southerner to destroy the past and foul his own nest, by stigmatizing a system sanctioned by the Great Jehovah himself, and under which our fathers prospered so much and were universally recognized as the noblest type of the human race."

PRIOR, the bow oar of the St. John crew, has been troubled for some days with a slight attack of diarrhea, and ROBERT MCLANE has taken his place to allow the crew to proceed with their practice. Special telegrams say the weather has been very unfavorable for training for several days. The last instalment of the stakes was deposited by the Tyne crew on Thursday.

The Democrats of North Carolina concede the defeat of the Constitutional Convention by at least 5,000 majority. That they are very unhappy is to may be judged from the words of the Wilmington Journal, which says: "We make the acknowledgment with regret, and with dark forebodings for the welfare of the State. We submit to the decree of the majority as becomes law-abiding citizens, and shall labor faithfully and zealously to save the State from ruin."

A citizen of Parkersburg, West Va., is said to have received a letter from Chief-Justice CHASE, in reply to a series of resolutions submitted to him for consideration, in which he holds that the recent amendments are valid, and are parts of the Constitution, and are to be respected and obeyed as such, and this without qualification or reservation of any kind. The resolutions referred to are to be published at an early day.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal anticipates a very hot political contest in that State in the next campaign, as it will be one of the principal battle-fields of the Presidential struggle, but it also believes that the imbecility and knavery of the last Democratic Legislature—"than which there never was a more malignant and puerile body"—have so opened the eyes of the people that it will be hardly possible for the Democrats to win.

The Cincinnati Commercial denies the truth of the story touching a $200,000 breach of marriage contract, the parties being "Mr. NEWCOMB, a millionaire," and Mrs. SALLIE WARD HUNT, a widow, née SALLIE WARD, of Louisville, a lady whose beauty gave her fame. It says it is advised the whole story is without foundation; that NEWCOMB never courted the lady, and has not seen her for two or three years, and that the lady herself is disturbed and distressed by the story.

Baltimore is anticipating a great rush of visitors this Fall. In September it is to have a grand convocation of Knights Templar and of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, for which suites of rooms in every hotel in the city have already been engaged. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church meets there on the first Wednesday in October. After that, it is to have the National Commercial Convention, which will send delegates from all parts of the West and South, and after that, comes the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, which is expected to draw a much larger number of strangers than it did last year.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says that nearly every Grand Jury in that city, in its presentment, makes the same suggestions which were made by the jury which completed its labors on Saturday last; that they are all agreed that the present fee system, which holds out a positive inducement to the unworthy Magistrates who swarm in this city to commit innocent persons to prison, is utterly abominable, and worthy only to be abolished instantly; and that as they are all convinced that most of the crime and pauperism with which Philadelphia is cursed are attributable to rum, they coincide in the opinion that the License laws ought to be enforced more stringently, and the money produced from tavern licenses be given to the city, and not to the State.

From the Boston Transcript, we quote this paragraph: "A day or two since the brakeman of a passenger train on the Eastern Railroad, while sweeping out a car in Portland, found on the floor a pocket-book containing $125, with the owner's name on the book. The brakeman took considerable trouble to find the owner of the money, and finally traced him to Portsmouth, N.H., where he sent the money in charge of a friend. The loser, who is agent for a manufacturing company in the State of New-York, on receiving the pocket-book and contents, rewarded the finder by sending him one dollar, a sum he probably supposed was generous for a citizen of New-York, where honesty does not thrive and is not encouraged."

The proprietor of the grounds on which a menagerie and circus were exhibited in Cincinnati, last week, chartered the menagerie for one day, and gave an exhibition on Sunday. The Commercial tells the result: "He was ordered by the Police to stop the exhibition, but positively refused to do so. He was then arrested and taken to Oliver-street Station-house, on a charge of giving a public show on Sunday. He gave bail and was released, but continuing the show was arrested and rearrested several times. He was always prepared to give bail, however, and at 8 o'clock was still enjoying his freedom, and rejoicing in the computation that he had made nearly a thousand dollars clear by the enterprise."

Canadians are anticipating a very bountiful harvest this year. Summing up the account the Montreal Witness says: "From all sections of the country the same reports are given, that a yield so large and a quality so uniformly good, have not been realized in Canada for many years. We have heard old settlers affirm that they never saw better crops of Fall wheat and barley, to which Spring wheat is fully equal, and seems likely to be as well-gathered. With proverbial perverseness, many farmers are 'refusing to be comforted' by this glorious reward of their labors, fearing that the richness of the supply will so depreciate prices as to render the net value of the crops little beyond that of less fruitful years. That prices will not advance, but in all probability steadily decline, we are convinced; but that such decline will effect any serious diminution of the value of the harvest, is not likely."

THE DRUGGISTS.

Proceedings of the Examining Commission—How Their Work Goes On—Answer of the Commissioners to Graduates of the College of Pharmacy.

The Commissioners for examining druggists and drug clerks are still busily at work, and up to the present about 150 applicants for certificates have presented themselves. Not all of these, however, have passed. In fact quite a number have been requested to present themselves for a subsequent examination, or, in other words, have been notified that they will have to study their profession a little more closely before they can obtain certificates. As a specimen of the ignorance of a few who have presented themselves it may be stated that more than one was unable to tell the common tests for lead and copper. They were asked how they would determine whether the soda-water, of which so many thousand glasses are dispensed daily, was pure, and had taken up no noxious particles from the pipes through which it runs. This question they could not answer. Some did not even know the composition of soda-water, or how to make it, and are equally ignorant on other points. Yesterday eighteen applicants presented themselves, and the Commissioners were kept at work from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. That there is a good deal of ill feeling against the Commissioners, is evidenced by the fact that, recently, several anonymous letters were shown them, addressed to German druggists, stating that if the recipients of the letters acknowledged the Commissioners in any way, the windows of their stores would be broken.

Yesterday the Commissioners forwarded the following letter, addressed to several graduates in Pharmacy who were of the opinion that their diplomas exempted them from the action of the law:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AND LICENSING DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION CLERKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 72 UNION-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

Messrs. John W. Doman, James G. Roach, Augustus W. Weisman and others, Graduates in Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN: Having obtained legal advice on the points contained in the paper submitted by you to the Board for Examining and Licensing Druggists and Prescription Clerks in the City of New-York, we, the Commissioners of said Board, do respectfully reply to you as follows: The explicit reading of the act, viz., that all druggists, and persons engaged in compounding medicines in the City of New-York, can no longer pursue their calling without a certificate from the Board for Examining and Licensing Druggists and Prescription Clerks, at once places the question of granting you an exception beyond the power of this Board. But while the law is thus explicit, the Commissioners of this Board, entertaining the highest respect for the diplomas of regular schools of pharmacy will allow to the possession of such diplomas the proper weight and consideration. [illegible] The public, who feel a deep interest in the success of this Board, believing that it will guarantee immunity from the fatal errors of incompetent dispensers of drugs, would grieve to learn that the first opponents to the law were not the ignorant and unqualified, but the highly-educated graduates of the schools of pharmacy. This disappointment would be still further increased by the consideration that the opportunity now afforded to elevate and give tone to a profession which, owing to the want of some efficient legislative enactment, has hitherto lacked among us the respectability it enjoys elsewhere, would be entirely defeated. You are aware how stringent in other lands is the law regulating the sale of drugs, and how severe is the ordeal those must undergo who prepare themselves for the pharmaceutical profession. You know that in Germany and France many years of close application to scientific pursuits are the sole gateway to an apothecary's license, and that this only must the candidate for such license hold a diploma from a regular school of pharmacy, but that he must further satisfy the State of his fitness to perform the important duty of his calling, by submitting to an examination before a duly-appointed Board of Examiners. The consequence of so strict a course of action in foreign countries, are not only the preclusion of all but the possibility of mistakes on the part of the druggist, but the assignment to him of a position of high respectability in the community. On the other hand, it is notorious that, in the United States, owing to the laxity of the system which allows the unscientific and uneducated to swell the ranks of our apothecaries, not only has a blot long rested on the fair fame of the profession, but the community has suffered to an extent it can no longer endure. The sale of nitro-glycerine and gunpowder has been confined within the strictest limits by legislative action, and there is no doubt that a correct public sentiment includes drugs and medicines in the same category. One grain of strychnine carelessly dispensed is as deadly as a pound of nitro-glycerine, and the public insist that, as this dangerous explosive material cannot be stored within the City limits without special license, so they will not run the risk of being killed by persons of whose capacity to make up and dispense poisonous articles they have no competent attestation. It is the object of this law to remedy this evil, so far as possible, and with that end in view the Board accordingly invited solicits the co-operation of all intelligent druggists, and especially the support of all regular schools of pharmacy, to which it is in reality an aid and an adjunct. We hope, therefore, that the only opposition the law will henceforth encounter will be from those who are conscious that they cannot meet the requirements thereof, and are not consequently suitable persons to dispense drugs. The fee, which is to be paid but once, was fixed at the published figures in the belief that while the utmost indulgence has been shown to the druggists and their clerks, the charge of a smaller sum would detract from the dignity and consequent value of the certificates to be granted by the Board. In conclusion, permit us to express the hope that those who come within the reach of the action of this Board, remembering that restrictive laws, while causing inconvenience to individuals, are essentially intended to provide for the welfare of the community, will, with this understanding, cheerfully submit to the requirements of chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of the State of New-York. We have the honor to be, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WM. GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
CORNELIUS M. O'LEARY, M. D., Ph.D.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

Sentencing Criminals in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, AUGUSTUS ROBINSON pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery; sentence deferred. THOMAS SMITH and BARNEY MCLAUGHLIN pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree. SMITH was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, and an additional term of five years for stabbing an officer in the Station-house. MCLAUGHLIN was sentenced to three years and a half in the State Prison. MERRITT MARTIN, for grand larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; CHARLES SMITH, for grand larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; HENRY CANFIELD, for grand larceny, three and a half years in the State Prison; HENRY SAUNDERS, for petty larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; JOSEPH SEIDEL, for forgery, four years and six months in the State Prison; JOHN TAYLOR, for feloniously assaulting his wife, was discharged, the evidence not being sufficient. THOMAS LYNCH pleaded guilty to a charge of feloniously assaulting CRAWFORD MCGREW, and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 8.
Before Judge Sutherland.
HELMBOLD'S GAME OF BLUFF.

William Waltmire vs. H. T. Helmbold.—This is an action to recover $500 alleged to have been expended on behalf of defendant at his request. The defense set up is, that defendant was invited by plaintiff and other friends to join in a game of cards at the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, the stakes being drinks for the party. The game defendant further claims was changed to what is known as "bluff," at which, though no money was on the table, he came out a loser to the extent of $500. This the plaintiff paid for him at his request; but defendant claims that inasmuch as the money was lost at gaming, no recovery of the amount can be had. The present motion was by plaintiff to strike out that portion of the answer relating to the game of bluff, as being irrelevant, he claiming that he had nothing to do with the losing of the money, but had simply paid it at defendant's request in order to save his honor.

Judge SUTHERLAND took the papers and reserved his decision.

"BREAKING INTO THE BAR."

An application was made on behalf of Clarence B. Campbell for an order of Court to compel Henry H. Morange, a lawyer, to give him a certificate of character and service as law clerk. The rules lately adopted by the Court of Appeals, governing the admission of members of the Bar, require that the applicant should have served a fixed term as law clerk, and file a certificate of such service and of good moral character from his employer, at the time of making his application. Campbell claims that Mr. Morange had refused to give the certificate, notwithstanding the full time had been served and he was of good moral character. The answer to the application was, that Campbell's service had expired more than five years ago, since which time Mr. Morange had lost sight of him, and was therefore unable to certify to his good character; that this motion, if entertained at all, must be made at the General Term of the Supreme Court; that the applicant had never applied personally to Mr. Morange for the certificate, but had sent an attorney, who threatened to mulct him in costs if he did not furnish it; and, in short, that this was merely an attempt on the part of Mr. Campbell to "break into the Bar," or "climb into the sheep-fold some other way."

Judge Sutherland held the two first objections on the part of Mr. Morange to be well taken, and on those grounds denied the motion.

Counsel for Mr. Morange—Your Honor, I have been put to much inconvenience by the refusal of counsel on the other side to consent to an adjournment till to-morrow, and would therefore ask for costs.

Judge Sutherland—The present prospects of the junior members of the Bar are rather unfavorable to the collection of costs. I will deny that part of your motion.

AUTHORITY OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence appeared on behalf of William J. and J. S. Peck, and moved for an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the Dock Commissioners to restrain them from removing certain buildings adjacent to the docks at the foot of Spring-street. The Messrs. Peck, it was contended, had a lease of the premises both from the private owners and the Corporation, five years of which had yet to run; under a permit in pursuance of the building act, they had erected valuable buildings thereon, which buildings the Commissioners were now about to tear down without compensation, or even notice to the owners. It was stated on behalf of the motion that the law appeared to give the Commissioners almost unlimited power, permitting them to take property by virtue of their own order, without notice and without compensation. As the order asked for contained a restraining clause pending the argument on a motion for a permanent injunction, Judge SUTHERLAND took the papers and reserved his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 8.
By Judge Sutherland.

Carpenter vs. Clark; motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event of action.
Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Emma L. Osby; motion granted.
Foster vs. Newbrough; motion granted; reference ordered.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Commissioners of Emigration et al.; motion granted.
Taylor vs. Lawrence et al.; motion denied.
Scudder vs. Groth; memorandum for counsel.
Claflin vs. Christal; an extra allowance of $200 granted to plaintiff.
Kinney vs. Hindes; motion granted.
Watson vs. Chase et al.; motion granted.
The Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Bernstein et al.; motion granted.
Kerrochan vs. Bradley; motion granted.
Pierson vs. Simpson; motion granted without costs.
Smith vs. Smith; motion denied.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Nos.	Nos.
3083—Clemm et al. vs. Ledeyen et al.	3111—Johnson et al. vs. Waterman.
3100—Leary vs. East Tennessee Zinc Co.	3112—Spelman et al. vs. Waterman.
3109—Durand et al. vs. Slurakaler.	3113—Van Pelt vs. Haight.
	3115—Merwin vs. Mawley.
	3116—Havens vs. Walker.

Argument Calendar.
No. 3109—Hogart et al. vs. Teschner.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.
Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 M.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Powers vs. Spooner.	62—In re Milman vs. Tanton.
30—Fitch vs. Spooner.	68—Samuels vs. Bryant et al.
45—Lachmeyer vs. Lachmeyer.	70—Cox, Administrator, vs. Cox et al.
51—Davidson vs. Dunmay.	
61—Tanton vs. Groh.	
Call 71—Werdener vs. Williams.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. John B. Owens; grand larceny (continued).	6—The People vs. John Stevenson; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Mary Quinn; robbery.	7—The People vs. Bernard H. Mooney; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Jeremiah McMullin, John Waters and George Williams; burglary.	8—The People vs. Bridget Shevlin; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James Kearney and Catherine Kearney; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Kilmer; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Wm. Thomas; burglary.	10—The People vs. Geo. Sampson and Wm. B. Cowens; grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

We have to report a day of increased strength in the Public Funds, and also in the general movement of railroad and other stocks. In the Gold market the quotation of yesterday holds good, 112⅛@112⅜, with the higher fraction more correctly representing the somewhat limited transactions. The holders were able, at the outset, to exact 8 ₩ cent. interest for the day's use of Gold, but the charge disappeared later in the day.

Foreign Exchange is conspicuously weaker. The great houses put down the official rate for Sterling to 109⅞ for sixty day bills, and 110¼ for sight; but we cannot quote better than 109⅝@109¾, and 110⅛@110¼. Indeed, we believe prime Sterling has been drawn at 109½, less a brokerage. Buyers for remittance are proceeding with considerable reserve, and the rates are depressed by the continued offering of bills again shipment of United States and other securities, and these have been done today at 110, for sight drafts. The steamer of this morning took out $225,000 in Specie.

The advance in the various issues of the National obligations began about noon, and has been most conspicuous in the 6s of 1881 and the original 5-20s of 1862. The 1881 Loan rose, on moderate purchases, to 117, and the 1862 5-20s, after selling at 114⅛, were reported as 114¼ bid. Similar improvement occurred in the other earlier issues, 114 being bid for the 1864s, and 114⅛ for the 1865s of May and November. The 1867s sold an eighth better, reaching 113¾, and as much as 113⅝ was bid for the 1868 issue. In 10-40s there is no alteration to report; but the Currency 6s, which had fallen back to 114 after the recent rally, have recovered to 114⅛@114¼ and interest from July 1 added. There is still a marked scarcity of bonds offering, though prices are close upon a level with the figures reported from the London market. It will be noted that the 6s of 1881 are selling at the equivalent of fully 104 in Gold, including ⅞ ₩ cent. Gold interest accrued; a premium of ⅞ ₩ cent. in Gold Coin.

The Stock Market was generally tame until the middle of the day, and there was some weakness in Western Union and Pacific Mail, together with a sudden drop to 30¾ in Union Pacific, and 70⅝ in North-western. Wabash also fell to 62⅞, the rest of the list remaining steady, and Erie taking a sudden jump to 30 and slightly over. After 1 o'clock, however, considerable orders to buy made their appearance in Western Union, carrying the price up to 61, and this appeared to stimulate nearly the entire list. The decline in Union Pacific had already been partially retrieved, and a gradual return to 31⅛ was effected. Pacific Mail advanced to 48¼. North-western rallied to 71¼, Rock Island was carried up to 108⅜, and St. Paul Common started into some activity at 61¼@61⅜. The Lake Shore movement was apparently renewed, since the stock was roused from its recent dullness and carried above 110, while the New-York Central stock and Scrip also shared in the general feeling, advancing to 98¼ and 94⅛ respectively. A Bearish feeling on the stock induced sales at 96, seller sixty days, which were readily taken when only ⅜ ₩ cent. below the regular market. Ohio and Mississippi, which remained steady at 45 during the weaker part of the morning, rose afterward to 45¼, and Wabash also improved to 63¼, fully regaining the best price of the day. The general list of prices has gained by the operations of the day, while the market has been enlivened by a renewal of interest in Lake Shore, which has been missed in the daily dealings. The volume of business, however, has hardly kept pace with the improvement in prices, which will be noted below, though the brokers must have found it a relief to be somewhat better employed.

In the State bonds we observe a slight increase of strength in Tennessees, and a fractional recovery in Missouris. The South Carolina new issue of January and July has also recovered the half ₩ cent. lost yesterday, and is again salable at 58.

Railroad bonds are still held at high figures, and the business is restricted. The Pacifics are fully steady; 96⅛ for Centrals, 87⅞ for Union Firsts, with 84 bid for Land Grants, and 86⅛ for Incomes.

Money is reported as extremely easy, three ₩ cent. on call being the current rate for accommodation to firms in good standing.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold	112⅛	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅛	94⅛
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅜
North-west Common	71⅛	70⅞
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅞	48⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	109⅞	110
Ohio and Mississippi	45	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅛
Western Telegraph	59⅞	60⅛
Erie	29⅞	29⅞
Union Pacific	32	30⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.

Gold receipts	$780,371 64
Gold payments	153,308 64
Gold balance	82,066,031 38
Currency receipts	445,900 28
Currency payments	275,768 57
Currency balance	12,238,048 49
Customs	654,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Securities:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,200,712.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, were:

For the months of June and July, 1871	$1,614,475
For the months of June and July, 1870	1,512,373
Increase this year over 1870	102,102
Earnings first seven months, 1871	4,924,920
Earnings first seven months, 1870	4,210,463
Increase this year over 1870	714,457

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

To persons DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY or to FUND THEIR FIVE-TWENTIES we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, as an ENTIRELY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing, is completed road in successful operation, RENDERS THE SECURITY AMPLE, AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent. gold, interest.

Price, 93 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100. FISK & HATCH.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 ₩ cent. gold interest; have forty-five years to run; are in the denomination of $1,000, or $200 each; are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are based upon the Louisiana Division, of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New-Orleans to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Governments will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices, and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less, but pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, N. O. M. & T. R. R. Co., No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 7s FOR SALE BY DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship La Gloire, for Liverpool—[illegible]

[illegible]

COFFEE—The local market for Rio has been firm as to price, on reduced offerings of stock, but has been inactive. [illegible]

COTTON—With more liberal offerings and less favorable reports from Liverpool, prices have been quoted ⅛c. lower, on a moderate inquiry for early delivery. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	17
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18⅞
Middling	19⅜	19½	19⅝	20
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been very dull throughout, and prices have been depressed and irregular, with a very slow call noted for lines, particularly for export, the stringency in ocean freights checking the export movement. Of shipping extras some 3,000 bbls. have been sold on the reduced basis of $5 20@$5 25 for standard Western, $5 40 for fair round-hoop Ohio, and $5 25@$5 35, chiefly $5 25, for standard State, ₩ bbl. [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been very dull, lower, and more or less nominal. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights, business has been quiet, having been checked by the scarcity of freight room, and the high claims of ship-owners. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible]

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—FLOUR quiet. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. [illegible]

OSWEGO, Aug. 8.—FLOUR unchanged; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—FLOUR in good demand at full prices. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Aug. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—[illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—There is only a limited demand for Wheat. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—TOBACCO active and firm. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—COTTON dull and lower. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—FLOUR dull and nominal. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. [illegible]

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—COTTON dull and nominal; [illegible]

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, [illegible]

NORFOLK, Aug. 8.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, [illegible]

WILMINGTON, Aug. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, [illegible]

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, [illegible]

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—COTTON quiet and weak; [illegible]

AUGUSTA, Aug. 8.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 8—1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅞; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 92.

5 P. M.—American Securities quiet.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅞; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Rentes, 56 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—1½ A. M.—Cotton market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales are estimated at 8,000, and possibly 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and easier. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

3 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters, of which 2,500 were American. Red Western Spring Wheat, 10s.@10s. 1d. ₩ cental. Flour, 23s.@24s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Lard, 46s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 7th inst., since the last report, have been 26,000 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Blodgett, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Arnheim, and Miss Jennie Reaves.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 53d-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....35
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them in their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., after 5 o'clock P. M. At same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY

EUROPE.

A heated debate on the Ballot bill took place last night in the British House of Commons, at the close of which the measure was passed. Sir JOHN GREY, member for the City of Kilkenny, gave notice of his intention to call attention on Friday next to the subject of the Dublin riots on Sunday. In Dublin the rioters arrested were discharged yesterday on payment of small fines. Mr. SMITH, the M. P., who was beaten by the Police, has demanded an investigation. The foot and mouth disease of an extremely virulent type, has broken out among cattle in the County of Meath, Ireland.

The French Assembly has passed the bill providing indemnification to citizens for loss incurred during the war, either from the enemy or from the French troops, and 100,000,000 of francs are to be distributed at once among the most needy. The Income Tax bill is to be reported favorably. The examination of witnesses in the Communist trials began yesterday. M. FERRE, a prisoner, attempted to make a speech in defense of the Commune, but was not permitted. He denied ordering the burning of the palace of the Ministry of Finance. Several witnesses swore he forbade the release of prisoners in the Prefecture while it was burning. FERRE and ASSI were frequently reprimanded by the Court for insolence in speech and manner. In the second municipal elections in Strasbourg, Mulhouse and other conquered towns, on Monday, one-half the voters abstained from voting. The *Gaulois* and the *Journal* of Paris state that M. JULES SIMON is a member of the International Society. The revolt in Algeria continues in the Province of Constantine. A council of war was held yesterday, at Versailles, at which M. THIERS and Marshal MCMAHON were present, and vigorous measures to suppress the rebellion were decided on.

A London dispatch says a meeting was held on Sunday in Heidelberg to found a "Church Germany," at which delegates from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland were present. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, to embrace the principles of the Council of Constance, in 1415—subordination of the Pope to the Council, separation of Church and State, lay participation in Church government, free election of Bishops, communal election of pastors, and modifications of the confessional—and to report to a meeting in Munich in September.

GENERAL.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has signified to the President his acceptance of the appointment as Arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington.

The contract to construct the Lake Tahoe tunnel through the Sierra Nevada, of sufficient capacity to include a canal and railway tracks was closed recently between Col. VON SCHMIDT and the Central Pacific Railway Company. The work is to be finished in five years, and the Railway Company pay $1,500,000 as their share.

The state of siege was raised July 31 in Porto Rico, and quiet reigns throughout the island. The Captain-General has forwarded his resignation to Spain. Gen. SANZ, the former Captain-General, may be reappointed.

The President, at noon yesterday, acting under the Tenure-of-office act, formally suspended Gen. PLEASONTON as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and designated Deputy Commissioner J. W. DOUGLASS to perform the duties of the office. Gen. PLEASONTON, immediately on receipt of the notification of his suspension, turned the office over to Mr. DOUGLASS.

The Egyptian Chamber was closed yesterday by the Khédive, who complimented and congratulated the members on the results of the session.

Official information has been received that the Ku-Klux act of Congress is being enforced in the South, with more success than was anticipated, under the instructions emanating from Executive authority.

A tornado passed over Winnecome and Granville, Wis., on Monday night, and destroyed a boom containing 3,000,000 feet of timber, capsized a steamer, drowning the Captain and a raftsman; blew down thirty chimneys, broke innumerable windows, scattered grain in the shock, and destroyed a Roman Catholic Church in Granville.

Reports from all parts of Arkansas say the crop prospects were never better.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Debt of New-York City:		Debt of the United States:	
Dec. 31, 1868	$94,407,649	March 4, 1869	$2,520,397,809
July 31, 1871	100,963,833	July 31, 1871	2,383,198,858
Increase in 31 months	$6,556,356	Decrease in 29 months	$249,198,401
Rate of Increase per month	$9,146,719	Rate of Decrease per month	$8,282,855

The Chamber of Commerce and the City Authorities.

Mr. OPDYKE'S letter to the Mayor and Controller reveals a true appreciation of the question at issue between the City authorities and the people. That question is one of the simplest kind, and cannot properly be described as either "Republican" or "Democratic" in its nature. It is rather one of common honesty, and it is capable of being decided by evidence which must be equally weighty with men of all parties. Copies which we have published from the Controller's books prove that frauds have been carried on upon a vast scale, and that Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY knew of these frauds, and made no attempt to defeat them. Ample time has been given for contradiction, and yet HALL and CONNOLLY have not been able to put their finger on a single item in the bills we have published, and say "we never paid that money." They have talked in a general way about our "garbling" the accounts, and we have replied by asserting, and offering to prove in any Court of law, that the accounts were copied word for word and figure for figure from the Controller's books. Neither the Mayor nor the Controller has dared to respond to this distinct challenge. The accounts we have laid before the public are neither more nor less than the Controller's own accounts, and this we can prove to the satisfaction of any judge or jury in the State. Mr. OPDYKE truly says that the accuracy of our figures has "stood unchallenged for weeks."

Indeed, the attempts made by HALL and CONNOLLY, or their advocates, to throw discredit on our revelations, have done more than anything else to establish their truth. The admissions, also, of the City authorities are absolutely fatal to them. They admit, as Mr. OPDYKE points out, that there has been an increase in the funded debt alone, since Jan. 1, 1869, "of at least thirty millions of dollars, or upward of one hundred per cent," and this "notwithstanding the annual receipt of about twenty-four millions of dollars from taxes." From the analysis given above, it will be seen that in the total City debt there has been an increase in thirty-one months of sixty-six and a half millions, or at the rate of $2,146,719 per month. Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY endeavor to break the force of these facts by giving repeated promises that the Controller's accounts shall be published in full, and by publishing delusive *abstracts* of accounts, from which all *particulars* are carefully excluded. It is as if the directors of a company presented a bill of "grand totals," but omitted from their financial statement all details as to how the money had been spent—what had been paid for salaries and how much for working expenses. That is a system under which any amount of fraud could easily be carried on.

In order to gain a little more time, the Mayor and the Controller applied to the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a Committee of Investigation—anything rather than produce the actual accounts entered in the Controller's books. A similar committee misled the public once—more is the pity for the reputation of the men who composed it; and HALL and CONNOLLY, reduced to a desperate strait, clung with the despair of drowning men to this straw of a "Committee" again. But Mr. OPDYKE very plainly tells them that "a full, clear, and accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements of the City and County since January, 1869, *including detailed vouchers and specifications* for all payments that seem to be exorbitant, should be promptly submitted to the public." This is information which the public ought to have had long ago; it is theirs by right, not by favor, and to withhold it is a proof that dark work is going on. We have given even more direct proof—and the only reply that HALL and CONNOLLY have hitherto made has amounted to an insult to the intelligence of the community.

If HALL'S boast that all this will "blow over" turned out to be justified by events, it would be a reflection on the public almost as severe as that which the fraudulent accounts cast upon the City authorities. It would be regarded as a symptom of the low moral tone which, unhappily, at times besets the greatest communities. Astounding frauds have been disclosed; others are known to have been committed, although the proofs are not yet before the public; and yet the men who committed them are still permitted to retain posts of the highest trust and importance. Not only must public spirit be dead before such a state of things could be allowed to go on—public honor must be extinct also. But we have no fear of any such gloomy results. The citizens are inactive, because they do not see at present which way to move. The conjuncture is a difficult one, and men naturally approach it with caution. But in the end justice will be done. HALL and CONNOLLY, whose names are at the back of these fraudulent warrants, must resign or be expelled from office. Whether measures of a more severe kind cannot be put in force against them, remains to be seen. While they are where they are today, the City is disgraced in the sight of every other community.

The Gardener's Assistant.

We do not profess to know what are the present inducements which lead the *World* to defend the very men whom, not many months ago, were the objects of its fiercest denunciation; but it would be well for the Ring to double them, whatever they may be, in order to secure its silence. Should it go on in this dreadful way, the new representatives of that very guilty scape-goat, the wicked old Board of Supervisors, will find themselves wounded in the house of their friends, day after day, so grievously that death will follow far sooner than honest men could otherwise hope for. For a few days past it has assumed the rôle of the Gardener's Assistant, and has rushed to the rescue of the men who have been improving our little open places at an expenditure rating from five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars an acre in a single year. The task which it has assumed is a hard one indeed, and wins for it all the sympathy due to those who do their work under the embarrassment of great difficulties. For there are the figures: and figures cannot lie, although those who use them may. The parks and patches contain so much ground, and on them such and such sums have been expended in the year 1870 for improvements only. The dimensions and the sums are given in the report of the Controller of the Department of Public Parks himself. Nothing can be done, therefore, but to attempt to make the public believe that all this money has been well expended, and that something like a dollar's worth has been received for every dollar.

Fortunately, we have a very good standard of comparison in the Central Park, which was brought from the condition of rugged waste,—a howling wilderness, bare, naked of everything but filthy abominations—to its present state of beauty, which makes it in its combination of grand proportions, rich adornment and high finish, a specimen of ornamental gardening unsurpassed, if equaled, in the world. All this was done by another body than the present gardeners to the Ring, and it was done at a total cost for the whole gigantic work, extending through thirteen years, of $7,344 per acre, counting all the 862,070 acres within the Park inclosure. This we set forth in our first article upon the subject, and to this the *World* replies that in estimating the cost per acre of the Central Park, there should be deducted from its whole area that of the reservoirs and certain other spots which reduce the part under the care of the Park Commissioners by 280,065 acres, or nearly one-third of the total surface, and that this deduction being made, "we shall find the amount expended on each acre to be $10,990—a sum not less than, but greatly in excess of, the cost of improving any of the smaller City parks and places."

Now, as to the Central Park, we grant, for the sake of the present argument at least, these objections of the *World*, and accept its calculation. We have been expecting just this defense. We left purposely in our line of attack just this apparently weak spot, than which, we thought, nothing could seem more inviting to the Park Commission or its apologists; and we have not been disappointed. Assuming, then, their figures, (as we have done in all our exposure of this Ring rascality,) the total cost of the Central Park improvement from 1857 to 1871—grading, draining, buildings, bridges, arches, roads, paths, sunken roads, miles of stone masonry, and all—has been $10,990 an acre, and we are told that this is greatly in excess of the cost of improving any of the smaller City parks and places. Verily! On the very day when this monstrous assertion was made we showed, from the Park Controller's own report, that the cost of the improvements on the Beach-street Park in 1870 was at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars an acre!—just ten times the cost of all that has been done on the Central Park for the last thirteen years. Expenditure at this rate would make the Desert of Sahara blossom like the rose, and the Jersey Flats blaze with floral color like a Field of Cloth of Gold.

But, setting aside for the moment this wonderful and mysterious little patch of the City's surface, let us consider that one of "the City parks" which is most familiar to the eyes of all the people. The City Hall Park contains, according to the Controller's report, about eight and a quarter (8.384) acres. Now, of this surface there is the ground covered by the City Hall, the new Court-house, the old Court-house, the Halls of Record, and the buildings at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets. These occupy about three acres; but we will assume that they cover only two acres and a quarter, leaving six acres, on which the Park Commissioners expended, in the year 1870, $76,872. This is at the rate of $13,563 per acre, against the $10,990 which the Park Commissioners' apologist tells us is the total cost per acre of the Central Park from 1857 to 1871. Moreover, it is important to consider that a very large proportion, if not the greater and more expensive part, of the work which now shows on the City Hall Park and the Battery, and which the *World* describes with painful pen, was not done in 1870, but has been done during the past seven months, and is not charged in the recent report of the Controller. This fact is well known to the hundreds of thousands of our citizens who have daily passed or crossed those places during the last year and the present. We may confidently expect at least as great a charge in next year's report for the improvements of these places as for the improvements made in 1870. This will raise the rate of expenditure for the City Hall Park—a place which for generations has been leveled, and graded, and planted with trees, and the soil of which is as good as constant manuring could make it—to more than twenty-five thousand dollars an acre! This, to be sure, is only one-quarter of the rate of expenditure on the marvelous little Beach-street Park; but what will those who know it say to the Gardener's Assistant, which tells them that its own estimate of the whole cost of the Central Park: $10,000, is "greatly in excess of the cost of improving any of the smaller City parks and places?"

There is a great deal more to be said upon this subject, which we are quite ready to say if the Park Commission, instead of remaining quietly where we and the Gardener's Assistant have placed them, should think it advisable to minister further occasion to us. For upon this particular point, like PAUL JONES when he was summoned to surrender, we haven't begun to fight.

Mr. Ashbury and the Queen's Cup.

After all the speculation relating to Mr. ASHBURY, it now seems that he will contend for the Queen's Cup this year with the same yacht as he did last year. The successive defeats of the *Cambria* by the *Sappho* in British waters tended to remove any doubts our yachtsmen may have entertained when they first heard of Mr. ASHBURY'S intention of contending for the Challenge Cup of the world, but her subsequent victory over the *Dauntless* in the ocean race showed that the English boat was, after all, no mean antagonist. In all the subsequent races of last season, including eight matches, the *Cambria* only succeeded in taking a prize from the *Idler* in a race in which the steering gear of that yacht became disarranged. These races took place under a variety of circumstances, and with breezes varying from the gentle zephyr to a double-reefed gale, but the result was always the same—the *Cambria* did well, but won no prizes. The issue of these races being deemed conclusive as to the general superiority of boats of American build, it was announced that the *Cambria* would be offered for sale, and that her owner would build another yacht on an improved model, so that the wresting of the Queen's Cup from us should this year be accomplished without fail.

To make matters more sure, while this new vessel, the *Livonia*, was being built, Mr. ASHBURY entered into a correspondence with the New-York Yacht Club, in which he set forth his right to sail against a single vessel instead of a fleet. The Club very magnanimously agreed to accept his reading of the letter of trust, and also waived the required six months' notice, whereupon Mr. ASHBURY announced that he was the representative of eight, and subsequently of four more English Clubs, for each of which he proposed to sail a race for the cup. This astonishing proposition, so utterly at variance with the generally received opinion as to the way the cup should be sailed for, was somewhat modified by the suggestion that the winner of the majority of these races should receive the cup instead of allowing its custody to depend on the issue of a single match. The New-York Club made no answer to these latter proposals, contenting themselves with preparations for defending the cup in October, when it was expected the *Livonia* would arrive here to sail for it.

Mr. ASHBURY'S epistolary preparations seem to have been more successful than his boat-building. The *Livonia* was duly launched, and a copy of her model has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Club holding the cup, according to the requirements of the letter of trust. Since then the performances of the *Livonia* have from time to time been announced in the cable telegrams, but they have proved neither astonishing nor satisfactory. On her trial trip the *Gainsmere*, although not in racing trim, beat her, and she subsequently did little better in her regular races, although she did gain one prize. A recent dispatch now announces that she has failed to answer the expectations of her owner, who will not bring her to this country, but will again contend for the cup with the *Cambria*. This decision of Mr. ASHBURY is a virtual giving up of all just claims for the championship of the world. The sailing-master and crew of the *Cambria*, when she raced with the *Sappho*, did not hesitate to acknowledge the superiority of the latter vessel, and even the original *America*, after knocking about for twenty years, was more than able to hold her own against Mr. ASHBURY'S boat. Mr. FRANKLIN OSGOOD, who owned the *Magic* when she won the great race last August, has since then disposed of that boat, and built what he considers a better one, the *Columbia*. The performances of this new yacht have been highly satisfactory, and there is little question that she is as well suited to vanquish the *Cambria* as was her predecessor, the *Magic*. No competent judge who witnessed the performances of the *Cambria* last year will pretend to say she is superior, or even equal to the best yachts of last year's squadron, which was not as strong as the one which is now cruising in Eastern waters. It will therefore be ridiculous for Mr. ASHBURY, in his old yacht, to expect to gain this year, except by some technicality or accident, the cup he failed to secure last. We can readily understand why Mr. ASHBURY wanted, although badly defeated, to try his fortunes again in a new boat; but we fail to appreciate the feeling which, now that his new venture has proved a failure, still urges him to contend for the championship with a vessel which has been proved to be inferior in speed to many boats now afloat in our waters.

Another Model Switchman.

Close upon the attempt of two boys to throw an Erie train from the track, near Port Jervis, comes an accident from a similar cause at Shohola, on the same road, which still more narrowly escaped the most disastrous consequences. Here, too, a train thrown from the track would have plunged over a precipice and into a ravine a hundred feet deep. Nor in this case was there any lucky delay, or any interposed freight-train, to avert the impending danger to human life. Passenger-train No. 19, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, reached Shohola, running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. When within a few hundred feet of the station, the switch was wrongly changed by the switch-tender, and though the engineer saw the danger in time to reverse his engine, nine of the ten cars in the train ran off the track. They fortunately, however, remained on the road-bed, checked within a foot or two of the yawning chasm, and so by the merest hair's breadth, for the second time in two days, the country has escaped being horrified by a catastrophe whose magnitude might have eclipsed all previous disasters.

Is there here, too, no one to blame? It has been hinted that the switchman who came so near sending a hundred or so of his fellow-creatures headlong into eternity was a dismissed servant of the Company, who committed the act out of revenge. But this we are reluctant to believe. It would have been a piece of sorcery which we would rather deem impossible. But on the less shocking supposition that the switchman was confused with sleep, and so committed the error innocently, was he the right man for the place? And have his employers no responsibility? This matter should be at once investigated. Such accidents will continue to occur until a Government Board is appointed to examine and constantly supervise all servants of railways or steamboats, to whose vigilance and sobriety is in any way committed the grave charge of human life.

A Meeting of "Influential Citizens."

We copied, yesterday, from an evening satellite of the New-York *Herald*, an account of a meeting of "influential citizens" in the Twenty-first Ward, at which resolutions were passed declaring CONNOLLY'S accounts to be "all right," and forming a "Richard B. Connolly Association" to propagate Slippery DICK'S system of book-keeping. We have since obtained some perfectly trustworthy particulars concerning this meeting, and we publish them, because they tend to throw light on the general character of these "movements" in favor of the Ring which are daily reported in the corporation papers. In the first place, this precious collection of influential citizens met at a gin-mill at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, in a little back room, not large enough to hold much more than a dozen persons. The "President" of the new Association is THOMAS B. FROST, a man who keeps a low distillery-shop in the Twenty-first Ward; C. W. MCAULIFFE, "Vice-President," keeps the gin-shop at which the meeting was held; MICHAEL CLUNE, "Secretary," is a Court officer, one of DICK CONNOLLY'S appointments; JEREMIAH MURPHY, "Treasurer," is another gin-shop keeper, and not only holds a place himself under DICK CONNOLLY, but has his family cared for by the City as well. These men, with a few lookers on, made up the meeting of which HALL and CONNOLLY'S papers have been so proud.

Such are the "influential citizens" who now support CONNOLLY and HALL. On the other hand, we cannot deny that citizens of undoubted respectability are willing to see their names blazoned in the newspapers in association with the rogues who are proved to have defrauded the people on a vast scale. While Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN—himself the soul of honor,—Mr. BLODGETT and Mr. A. T. STEWART, are willing to advertise themselves as co-directors of an important undertaking with CONNOLLY, HALL and SWEENY, can we be much surprised that the poor devils who haunt gin-mills should come forward to form Richard B. Connolly Associations? What Mr. W. BUTLER DUNCAN is not ashamed to do cannot be beneath THOMAS FROST, the rum-seller.

Rough and Ear.

A note of warning is sounded by the Albany *Law Journal* to the lawyers of the State outside of the City of New-York, against allowing the nomination of Judges to pass from their hands, in which, by the custom of a quarter of a century, it now rests. The Bar of this City, the *Journal* points out, has already been driven from the exercise of this privilege by professional politicians.

"The results," it declares, "have been most grievous and appalling. The gravest judicial scandals have arisen; and accusations of judicial bribery and corruption are freely made and defiantly and irrepressibly published. Whether these accusations are true or false is nothing to our purpose. That they have become possible and exist at all is of itself a sufficient demonstration of the destructive tendency of allowing judicial nominations to fall into the hands of corrupt, venal and irresponsible professional politicians. Already the Bench in New-York, and, as a sort of corrollary, the Bar also, has lost more of the popular respect and confidence than it can regain in a generation."

We are glad that the *Law Journal* has advanced to the point of using the Tammany Judiciary as a warning example. It is not long since it conducted a discussion of the duty of the Bar on the assumption of the incorruptibility of New-York Judges. Every candid critic—such as the *Law Journal* unquestionably is—brought to see the existence of an evil, is a positive help toward its removal.

The Latest Murder.

It is a favorite argument of the defenders of pugilism that the cultivation of the "manly art" discourages the use of the knife and pistol. The practiced boxer, they tell us, will desire as little as he will need, to resort to any other than the weapons which nature gave him. In the glowing picture of these enthusiasts, the ideal pugilist is full of bluff, generous courage which would scorn to take advantage of a weaker adversary. If this was ever true anywhere, it has certainly ceased to be true now and in the City of New-York. The ruffian who styles himself the Champion of America, and who has earned that proud title by running away from every antagonist who could oppose him on anything like equal terms, has served a number of years in the State Prison for stabbing a policeman. And now this worthy creature's brother has so profited by his shining example that he too may boast of committing as cowardly and unprovoked a murder as was ever recorded in New-York.

For these outlaws, that class of the community whom they know and revile as "Dutchmen" have always furnished a chosen quarry. The "Dutchman" they know to be almost always peaceable, inoffensive, and law-abiding—a person who will at all times rather avoid a quarrel than seek one. Moreover, he has seldom much influence with the authorities, and may therefore be assaulted and beaten by a sufficient number of these warlike heroes with entire impunity. Such a victim Mr. MICHAEL COBURN, brother of the "Champion," and Mr. JOHN SAUNDERS, his "pal," debarred by the action of the Police from their pet diversion of mangling each other's faces, selected as a vent for their ferocity. Not being satisfied with the odds of two to one, they took the further precaution to attack their adversary while asleep. Thus, helpless and unsuspecting, on his own door-step, CHARLES BRUNNER, an unoffending grocer of Forty-seventh-street, was set upon by these men, and so terribly kicked, beaten and stabbed that his death is hourly looked for. The only provocation that can be assigned for the crime is that the murdered man had previously asked COBURN for his brother-in-law's watch.

These wretches ought to be put upon their trial without unnecessary delay. Let no false clemency, as in FOSTER'S case, rob justice of half of its influence by checking the swiftness which makes it most terrible to the evil-doer. It is time to give a severe and unmistakable lesson to the shoulder-hitters and felons from every shore who have made this City their home. Banished from every other decent community, their disgusting trade interdicted even in the land of its nativity, these "bruisers" flock here so to a secure asylum. They have no means, even if they had the disposition, to earn an honest livelihood. The masters of these scoundrels are in too much trouble themselves to help their tools, and we may surely hope that justice in this instance will be done. If BRUNNER dies, we invoke for COBURN and SAUNDERS a short shrift and a long rope, and in any other event the longest possible term of imprisonment.

MINOR TOPICS.

In 1870 the Republicans of Kentucky, on a vote nearly as large as that cast in the Presidential election, cut down the Democratic majority more than one-half. This was in a Congressional election. This year, with an election for State officers and a Legislature (which is to choose a United States Senator in place of GARRET DAVIS,) the Republicans have done still better. The canvass was a very lively one, the two candidates, LESLIE, Democrat, and HARLAN, Republican, traveling over the State, and presenting their respective views to the same audiences. LESLIE adhered to the Bourbon doctrine, and repudiated the new departure. HARLAN exposed the dangers to which the ancient policy exposed the State—of running counter to the progressive tendencies of neighboring States, of repelling intelligent immigration, and of keeping up an ignorant and dangerous class in the community. A good many prominent Democrats were averse to LESLIE'S obstinate conservatism. We must, however, await more definite figures to ascertain how far the Democratic loss exceeds the gain to the Republicans from the negroes who voted for the first time this year. This will test the practical strength of the new departure immediately.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has accepted the appointment of Arbitrator from the United States under the Treaty of Washington. No man more fit for the delicate and difficult task could have been selected. He is perfectly familiar with the facts connected with the sailing of the Confederate cruisers, and the positions of the two Governments at the time and subsequently regarding them. It was, of course, a great gain when the consent of Great Britain was obtained to the application of American principles to the *Alabama* claims. But that gain might easily have been neutralized had a man been chosen less able than Mr. ADAMS, to see that the whole case shall be presented for consideration. We have Great Britain's acknowledgment that "due diligence" should have been used to prevent certain offenses now first treated as such by that Government. The value of that concession depends very largely on how the Board of Arbitrators may define "due diligence." In this light Mr. ADAMS' appointment and acceptance are an advantage not to the United States alone but to the general interests of international law.

In spite of the half-hearted adhesion of a good many Liberals and the bitter opposition of the united ranks of the Conservatives, the Ballot Bill has passed the English House of Commons. The Peers can hardly afford to attract a fresh amount of popular odium by refusing to pass a measure which is greatly favored by the mass of the people. We shall, therefore, have an early opportunity of watching the growth, under different institutions from our own, of such familiar excrescences of the ballot-box as repeating and false returns. The inadequacy of British members of Parliament has been fully exercised during the past few weeks in scattering shocks upon these, and we may possibly learn something from the efficacy or failure of the newly-devised remedies.

As reported elsewhere, the treatment of one of Mr. ENRIGHT'S officers in Brooklyn, calls for a searching investigation. The alleged circumstances are highly discreditable, first to the passengers who encouraged the car-driver to resist the humane intervention of the officer, and second, to the policeman who is said to have refused to interfere to prevent obvious cruelty. The Fifth Ward roughs, who mistook the officer, BAUM, for a revenue detective, acted after their kind in maltreating him, but from the passengers who refused to sacrifice a few minutes to relieve an overburdened horse, better things might have been expected. To the policeman who was so ignorant or careless of his duty as to fail to arrest the car-driver, appropriate punishment ought to be meted out.

The experience of the past year's working of the telegraph system of Great Britain, under the control of the Post-office Department, has been highly satisfactory. The Government paid for the telegraph lines of the United Kingdom the sum of $27,500,000, which they borrowed at three and one-quarter per cent., and on which the annual interest is therefore $1,218,750. The gross earnings for the year, at a uniform internal rate of twelve cents for a message of twenty words, have been $3,992,000, or nearly ten per cent. on the purchase price. Deducting from this the working expenses, $2,250,000, (rather less than five and one-half per cent.,) and the annual interest above quoted, there remains for the past year a net profit to the State of $192,450. With a business said to be rapidly increasing and without any corresponding increase of the working expenses, the telegraphs bid fair to become a permanent and appreciable source of income to the British Treasury.

We are informed that the Controller declines to pay that little bill of MCKENNA, the carpenter, which passed the Board of Supervisors in June last. The bill amounts to $20,000, and purports to be for carpenter-work done in the Marine Court. We have stated that the work could be done for $500, but CONNOLLY is said to have told the claimant, when he called for his pay, that it was not worth $500. It appears, then, that the Controller can, if he likes, refuse to pay swindling bills, notwithstanding they have passed the Board of Supervisors. Why did he not refuse payment of similar bills from INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and KETCHUM? Had it not been for our repeated exposures of this fraudulent bill of MCKENNA before it reached the Controller's office, it, too, would doubtless have been paid, and no questions asked. But how is Mayor HALL to veto swindles now unanimously? This is no affair of the "Board of Supervisors," but of the new Board, over which the Mayor presides, and in which he has an absolute veto power. How came he to permit such a swindle as this of MCKENNA'S to pass the Board? and how came he to sign it after it had passed?

The "eternal fitness of things" is well illustrated, in a double sense, by one of the pictorials of last week, which, in the very midst of a glowing description of "Boss" Tweed's American Club-house, interpolates a wood-cut representation of "Gotham-court," that nest of nastiness in Cherry-street, which our Board of Health cleared of its occupants a few days ago. The coincidence was accidental, of course, further spot chosen for the cut was probably the dirty one available; but, for all that, it does bring out that cause and effect should be put into much closer relationship. Thus we see shown the gorgeous club-life of our municipal rulers on the one hand, and its result, consistent misery, on the other. Lavish luxury on Greenfield, made easy by unscrupulous public robbery in New-York, has driven the honest poor from healthful happy homes into such vile quarters as Gotham-court, until the authorities themselves are forced to remove them, lest their squalor should breed a pestilence. Is it really worth the while of the poor to keep on supporting the Democratic faction which thus drives them into beggary?

A newspaper printed in Crawford County, Kansas, had the courage recently to expose the misdeeds of a gang of ruffians, and in a few days afterward it was left without a place of publication. The office was set on fire and burned to the ground, in order, as was hinted, that the mouth of the editor might be effectually closed. The Governor of the State, who seems to have a proper appreciation of the outrage, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 each for the arrest and conviction of every person concerned in it. Hitherto the measures adopted in other States for the suppression of this growing spirit of lawlessness, have been totally inadequate. In the present instance, however, the prompt action of the Governor of Kansas promises better success. He concludes his proclamation with the assurance that freedom of speech and of the press will be maintained if need be, by the whole power of the State.

The City authorities are incurring a grave responsibility in what may seem to them a small matter, in allowing the continuance of the nuisance we alluded to yesterday, as existing on the west side of the City, in the neighborhood of Barclay-street. The throwing of decaying fruit into the public street, to be decomposed by such heat as we have had for two days, is a very sure means of breeding disease, and is something which any government pretending to take the slightest care of the health of the community entrusted to its charge would put a stop to at once. And, on the other hand, there can be no reason why the crowd of teams which keep pedestrians in the presence of this filth, should not be kept moving, and the passage way made available at all times by the attention of a few policemen.

NO MORE WHITEWASHING.

Reply to the Mayor's Appeal to the Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 8, 1871.

To Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, and Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Controller:

GENTLEMEN: On my return to the City yesterday, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce handed to me, in the absence of Mr. DODGE, your letter of the 4th inst., addressed to the presiding officer of that body, requesting him to convene a special meeting of the Chamber, for the purpose of appointing a large and influential Committee of its members to make a thorough examination of the financial accounts of the City and County of New-York, and to report the result to the people.

Under the by-laws of the Chamber, the President has no power to call special meetings except upon the written application of at least ten of the members.

So far as I have been able to ascertain the views of members, they do not deem it expedient at the present time to convene a meeting of the Chamber for the purpose indicated in your letter. So many of the members are absent from the City that the action of the proposed meeting would afford no reliable indication of the views of the Chamber; and it is believed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find, during this season of relaxation from business, a sufficient number of properly-qualified members willing to assume the arduous duties that must devolve upon the large Committee of Investigation you propose. It is also believed that there are other and stronger reasons for a postponement, for the present, of the proposed meeting of the Chamber.

The records of the Controller's office, so far as they have been officially submitted to the public, show an alarming increase in the public debt, an increase in the funded debt alone, since Jan. 1, 1869, of at least thirty millions of dollars, or upward of 100 per centum, notwithstanding the annual receipt of about twenty-four millions of dollars from taxes, exclusive of the revenue from City property.

Other alleged records of that office which have appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and the accuracy of which have stood unchallenged for weeks, prove the extraordinary character of some of the charges for repairs and supplies that have been audited and paid.

The Albany *Argus*, in noticing these transactions, while admitting their improper character, authoritatively declares that a part of the funds thus taken from the City Treasury was used in corrupting the Legislature of the State!

In view of these astounding facts, it is thought to be due alike to the City authorities and to the citizens, that a full, clear and accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements of the City and County since January, 1869, including detailed vouchers and specifications for all payments that seem to be exorbitant, should be promptly submitted to the public.

I am persuaded that nothing short of this will meet the just expectations of the people.

Such a statement can be prepared more accurately and more promptly by the employés in the Finance Department, who are familiar with its books and accounts, than by any outside Committee, however intelligent. When such statement shall have been published, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce might, perhaps, be usefully appointed to examine the books and determine as to its accuracy.

Entertaining these views, I have not felt it to be my duty to attempt to secure a special meeting of the Chamber at this time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE,
First Vice-President Chamber of Commerce

LOUISIANA.

The Warmoth-Dunn Difficulty—Origin of the Trouble—The State Convention—President Grant's Popularity—A Murder in a Court-Room—Business Prospects in New-Orleans—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 4, 1871.

As the time approaches for the holding of the Republican State Convention in this city, the fight between the Warmoth and the Dunn-Carter factions is getting hotter. That your readers may understand this matter, it will be necessary to go back to the meeting of the Legislature of this State in 1868, shortly after the accession of Gov. WARMOTH to the Gubernatorial chair, which he still occupies. During the session of that Legislature Gov. WARMOTH endeavored to coerce Lieut.-Gov. DUNN into certain measures of a doubtful character, connected with notorious financial schemes intended for personal aggrandizement, which coercion did not succeed. From that time to the present the breach between these two high State officials has been widening, until now it is believed there is no possibility of bridging it over.

Through the power possessed by the Governor, he was enabled to obtain the passage of laws by the Legislatures that have been held since 1868, which gave him supreme dictatorial authority over all the official positions of the State Government, even including the Supreme Court, placing the appointment of these officers in his hands. Since the break between the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the former has been careful in the selection of officers who would not hesitate to sustain his policy. The persistent efforts of the Governor to coerce his Lieutenant served only to intensify the sentiments of the latter, which are shared in by the great mass of the colored population. Against the Governor and his policy is also arrayed the United States officials, such as Collector CASEY, Postmaster LOWELL and Marshal PACKARD, and the present struggle is, which party shall secure the majority of the delegates for the State Convention to be held here on the 9th inst. This Convention is to select the members of the State Central Committee, who will have charge of the affairs of the Republican Party here until after the election in 1872. Gov. WARMOTH naturally aspires for a renomination next year, and is exerting all the power at his command to carry the Convention. If he should be beaten he is lost, for his enemies assert that an impeachment at the next session of the Legislature will surely follow. On the assembling of the delegates to the State Convention, a scene may be witnessed which it is not at all pleasant or agreeable to contemplate. On the one hand WARMOTH will use the Police of this city, who are entirely under his control, to effect an organization of the Convention in his interest, while upon the other the Dunn-Carter party have called upon United States Marshal PACKARD to use the strong constabulary and military force which is at his command in resisting such a dictatorial movement. Whatever be the issue of this political imbroglio, it is sincerely to be desired that when it is over the Republicans may become united for the contest of next year. There is no doubt whatever that President GRANT is the choice of the Republicans of this State for a renomination in 1872, with the exception of Gov. WARMOTH and a few of his friends, who are said to be opposed to such renomination.

Another of the shooting cases of the season occurred in this city yesterday. A notorious scoundrel named ARTHUR GUERIN was shot by Deputy Sheriff JAMES HUESTON, under the following circumstances. During the progress of a trial before Judge ABELL, in the Criminal Court of this City, in the case of ANATOLE DEDOUX, GUERIN came into the Court-room, with his head covered. Judge ABELL ordered a Deputy Sheriff to attend to this breach of decorum, who proceeded to enforce the order of the Court by leading GUERIN to the door. As he reached the door HUESTON followed his fellow-officer, and an angry altercation ensued, when, on GUERIN making a motion as if to draw a weapon, HUESTON drew his pistol and fired three shots at GUERIN, and mortally wounded him. It appears that there had been a previous quarrel between these men. The universally expressed opinion in the community is that we are rid of one of the most desperate murderers that this city has ever had in its midst, and who has been a terror to the people here for many years. HUESTON will not be prosecuted, as it is the generally expressed opinion that it was a case of justifiable homicide.

The course pursued by the TIMES in regard to the frauds of the Tammany Ring has been approved by many of the papers of this city. They are earnest in their indorsement of its fearless attack upon HALL and CONNOLLY, who have permitted, if not participated, in the robbery of the tax-payers of New-York, and they hope it will not cease its thunderings until these men shall have been punished as they deserve.

The business of this city has been very dull, and must so continue until about the 1st of October, when the new cotton crop will make its appearance. The stores on some of our principal business streets are without custom sufficient to pay their expenses, which must result in their being closed and their proprietors pushed into the Bankrupt Court, unless some improvement takes place soon.

The city is very healthy, and there will be no epidemic during the present Summer. The weather has been and continues to be very pleasant and delightful. The overflow of June did not produce any unpleasant results, beyond the inconvenience to the people where it occurred, during its continuance, which was not more than two weeks.

Some of the newspapers here are in rather a precarious position. The *Commercial Bulletin* is said to be expiring and will not last much longer. Two or three mushroom sheets have made their appearance, but as there is not much capital invested in them they will soon disappear. The *Marseillaise* is one of that class. The Republican *Picayune* and *Times* are the only papers published here that have positions of strength and permanence.

The one great drawback to the progress of this city is the want of energy on the part of the old citizens of the place. They do not feel inclined to do anything to invite and encourage immigration or internal improvements. They oppose everything that will bring enterprise and capital to the city, and the consequence is that real estate is depressed and tenants are scarce. Houses and stores without limit are empty, and the trade of the city is gradually diminishing. Although no epidemic is affecting its condition at the present time, the foolish policy of the property-holders has been injuring our prospects fully as much as the yellow-fever ever did. When will it end? Certainly not until new blood is infused into our population by buying or driving out these stumbling-blocks who stand in the way of our progress. S.

The Falling of California Lakes.

From the Yreka (Cal.) Union, July 29.

Prof. GODFREY informs us that the lakes in the eastern part of the county are lower now than they have been known before for several years. It is well known that emigrants who came into California in 1849 and up to 1852 by the Lassen trail, did not recognize the lakes in Surprise Valley as being anything more than mere alkali mud flats; and, in fact, they gave to them the not very dignified appellation of the "Mud Lakes." Since then, however, they have filled up with water, and for many years have been quite imposing, both for their dimensions and depth. The Professor informs us that at present their dimensions are greatly contracted, and that they have become so shallow that it is perfectly practicable to cross them on horseback. It is well known, also, that Goose Lake, from 1849 to 1852, had no visible outlet. In fact we have often been told that the trail passing round the southern border of the lake, by which the emigrants to this country and Jackson County, Oregon, traveled in 1852, was several miles to the northward of what has been the southern boundary of the lake for several years past. It is also true that for many years past, a large stream has flowed out of it, which has been the largest branch of Pitt River. The Professor says the waters of the lake have again receded and that it has ceased to overflow—that the "slough" so called—the stream that for many years has run out of it—is now dry. We presume these rather remarkable phenomena must be due to the unprecedentedly small amount of snow and rain which has fallen during the last three or four seasons. The springs in the mountains—the unfailing sources of supply in ordinary seasons—have dried up.

A Few Words of Common Sense.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Until the publication of the late statement of the financial affairs of the City at the close of business July 31, 1871, many friends of Mayor HALL were so charitably disposed toward him as to believe him to have been innocent of any personal participation in these frauds. But it seems impossible to look upon his late action in any light consistent with his innocence.

The Mayor and Controller of this City have been publicly charged with misappropriating millions of dollars officially intrusted to their care—and with endeavoring to cover these peculations by false entries in the books of payments, which it is alleged have never in fact been made—many checks having been drawn in favor of, and paid to, fictitious persons, and with getting up and approving fraudulent vouchers to cover such pretended payments.

These are plain and palpable charges, and have been made in no doubtful or questionable language, and whatever else may be said of these accused persons, they are not fools, and they understand fully the nature and extent of the charges made against them.

It is not denied that all this money was drawn from the Treasury upon warrants signed by the Mayor, as well as the Controller, and it therefore becomes A. OAKEY HALL, not only as the Chief Magistrate of this City, but as an honest man, to answer these charges in some different strain from anything which has yet appeared, if he wishes to exonerate himself from the suspicion of having shared the proceeds of this infamous plunder.

But as a voucher, at least, against the continuance of these swindles, he promised the citizens of New-York that he would require the Controller to print periodical statements of the financial operations of the City and county, and the first of these appeared in your columns yesterday. But is it not an insult to the common sense of this mercantile community to call that document a statement of the financial situation of the City? Where is the account of the cash in the Treasury, or which should be there, at least on paper?

The authorities have never been charged with or suspected of stealing bonds, or with issuing any bonds not authorized by law. These bonds have all been legally issued and sold, and the City has doubtless received the money for them, but what has become of the money? That is the question which is now agitating the public mind. Some millions of it have been accounted for by the fraudulent vouchers already exposed in your columns, but it appears from the late statement, that within the last two months, at least seven millions of dollars more have been received from the sale of bonds issued for the purpose of paying other portions of the City debt; but as these other debts have not been paid, this large amount should be in the Treasury, unless it has been drawn out by warrants signed by the Mayor and Controller. It is believed that this money, also, has been stolen or embezzled by the Ring. The Mayor is the only one who has the right to call upon the Controller to account for this cash received, and see how carefully he calls upon him for everything else but that.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 22, 1871.

TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT: In accordance with concluding paragraph of section 31 of the charter, please furnish me at your earliest convenience a statement up to 31st instant (but certainly before Aug. 2) of the City and county debt; and also a statement of all payments upon appropriation and special accounts of both City and county during July; and also of the capital of the sinking fund as it exists July 31.

Please furnish a similar report to me hereafter at the end of each month.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

And how carefully the Controller furnishes the precise information called for, and does not say a word as to the cash received, or what has become of it!

Are the bankers and capitalists of the City of New-York to understand that the market is to be flooded with this consolidated stock, and the money to be left under the control of the Mayor and Controller, without any account or other assurance that it will be applied to the redemption of the present outstanding debt, except the personal assurances of persons who have forfeited all pretence even to common honesty? If it is generally understood that the individual popularly known as Slippery Dick is to issue this stock at his discretion, receive the proceeds of it, and divide it at his pleasure among the Ring, the bonds and stock of the City will soon be as worthless as even the personal obligations of this slippery individual before he struck this rich placer. SENEX.

The Political Field in New-Jersey.

Conceding that the Republicans of New-Jersey must nominate for Governor a man who has the experience and ability to master and properly conduct the business as well as the political duties of the office, the Newark *Courier* says:

"Outside the wrangle over candidates the political outlook in this State is most encouraging. The Democrats are thoroughly disheartened, and, judging from present appearance, will not be able to make anything approaching a square fight. Recent events and exposures have taken the vim out of their leaders and placed them mainly on the defensive. The dissensions caused by the 'new departure' doctrine, the outrages against civil rights and religious liberty perpetrated in New-York, and the glaring frauds and corruptions of the Tammany leaders, have completely crushed out whatever hopes may have been entertained for the success of the Democracy of New-Jersey. They feel that defeat is certain, and have no stomach for the contest. Weak-kneed or dissatisfied Republicans, who were expected either to stay away from the polls or cast their votes with the Democracy, no longer hesitate. They have been too thoroughly Americanized to lend their countenance to mob violence and religious intolerance, and cannot sanction the enormous frauds and thefts of the Democratic leaders. They have read aright the lessons of the last few months, and will, we doubt not, work and vote for the maintenance and perpetuation of Republican principles. Not only so, but many who have heretofore uniformly voted with the Democracy will be compelled either to withhold their ballots or cast them in favor of that party which upholds civil liberty, maintains the laws and exposes political corruption. But this view should not induce any Republican to fold his hands and relinquish his efforts in behalf of his party. Rather let these favorable considerations influence him to renewed exertions, that the party in November next may realize all the benefits of victory. Let the defeat of the Tammany Democracy be so overwhelming in our State as to indicate unequivocally how it and the Union will go in 1872."

Death of Cincinnati Journalists.

Mr. THEODORE SMIDT, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, died of dropsy, on Sunday. The *Commercial* says: "Mr. SMIDT's career was not an ordinary one. Born in Leipsic, his father among the most eminent medical men of that city, he received a first rate education, and when twenty years of age emigrated to America. No sooner arrived, than he enlisted in the regular army, and was soon after promoted. At the breaking out of the civil war he held the rank of Lieutenant. He was in the Army of the Potomac through all its campaigns, from that of the Peninsula to the surrender of LEE at Appomattox Court-house. At the conclusion of hostilities, he left the service and came to Cincinnati. He was presently engaged on the local staff of the *Volksfreund*, a position he held up to the time of his death. He was a man of capacity, and is said to have filled his place ably. His funeral will take place today at 1 P. M., from the residence—the day on which, had he lived, he would have been thirty-two years of age."

C. GUILLAUME VON CHATAUBRIAND, editor of a German scientific journal of the same city, also died on Sunday in the Cincinnati Hospital, after a brief illness.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Tammany Republican Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune* of Monday morning, seeks to escape by a "new departure." He alleges that he consented to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee over which he presides, with the single purpose of healing the unhappy feuds which now distract and divide the councils of the Republican Party of this City, and that he had strong hopes of effecting this object until "the abrupt removal from office of Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL and Gen. GEO. W. PALMER baffled" his purpose. In other words, Mr. GREELEY places the responsibility for the continued distractions in the Republican Party upon the authorities who removed from office the gentlemen above-named.

Just how the removal of any man can fairly be made to excuse or palliate feuds which may imperil the success of a great party, Mr. GREELEY fails to explain. But, at any rate, he raises at once the question of the fitness of the gentlemen he names to hold office, and challenges an exposition of the reasons for their removal. Are these gentlemen themselves prepared to meet the issue thus presented? Are they willing to be made the scapegoats of Mr. BEN. MANIERRE, or Mr. HENRY SMITH, or "Gen." JOHN COCHRANE? Are these gentlemen ready to hand over the State and National Governments to Tammany Hall, because the President, in the exercise of his constitutional right, and for reasons satisfactory to himself and to nine-tenths of his party in this City, removed them from office?

Mr. GREELEY knows, even better than any one else can know, how pitiful his defense is. He knows that his Committee is animated by an intense hostility to the National Administration. He knows that it is the purpose of the handful of Tammany hirelings, whom he facetiously calls the "Republican General Committee," at all hazards, and at any cost, to defeat the renomination of Gen. GRANT, or, failing in that, to defeat his re-election.

That is the simple truth, and Mr. GREELEY, as I have said, knows it.

He is undoubtedly a man of rare courage, but I doubt if even he would not quail before the fierce storm of indignation which the frank avowal of the policy of his Committee would evoke from the readers of the *Tribune*.

It is full time that the lion's skin were stripped from the shoulders of this Committee, and the measure taken of the ears of the animal masquerading beneath it. MORE ANON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

What Might Have Been Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to aid you in your calculations. Thus far you have unearthed $10,000,000. How much remains to be dug up the future editions of the TIMES alone can develop. In order that the good people of our "fresh-water village" may appreciate the economy of Philadelphia by comparison with that of your salt-water Metropolis, let me call your attention to what Philadelphia has done with some of its public appropriations.

By the report of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education, just issued, it appears that contracts for the erection of fourteen handsome school edifices have been given out during the past year, amounting in the aggregate to $635,286. These fourteen edifices contain 178 class-rooms, accommodating about 8,000 children. It has cost the City of New-York in the past two years, for the alleged furnishing, plastering, &c., of the Court-houses and armories, nearly $10,000,000.

Upon the basis of the above expenditures for public school buildings, the ten million dollars would suffice to erect buildings capable of accommodating 365,194 pupils. In other words, more buildings could be erected with the funds spent in New-York for carpets, furniture, plumbing, &c., in two years, than would be needed to erect new buildings for all the public school children in daily attendance in the four cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

Let me turn the figures in another way. These luxuriant carpets, &c., costing nearly ten millions of dollars, would educate the eighty-one thousand pupils in the public schools of Philadelphia, paying all the annual expenses of teachers, furniture, books, supplies, &c., for more than eight years. Or it would be more than sufficient to pay the salaries of the 1,539 teachers now actually teaching in this city for thirteen years. A. B.

A Story of the Horse-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rowdyism has not entirely departed from the horse-cars. Last Saturday I was a passenger in one of the Sixth-avenue cars, which passed Twenty-sixth-street about 1 P. M., going uptown. A man, having a rowdy appearance, was smoking on the front platform—a habit which is far too common on the horse-cars. I requested the conductor to stop it, and apparently he attended to his duty. Still the rowdy kept on smoking. I then requested him personally to stop smoking, as it was very offensive. The follow threatened me with personal violence. I said, "If you belong to the Foster tribe, let me know it, and I will be prepared for you." He went on with his abuse and threats, which the conductor did not notice. Having occasion to get off at Twenty-sixth-street, I ordered the car to stop. I left by the rear platform. The rowdy left by the front platform and followed me in the street. The car meanwhile stopped entirely still. Let the reader mark this. I knew that an assault was intended, and was preparing for it. Before I proceed further with my story, let me say that, after the Foster trial, when it was found that there was a Judge sufficiently corrupt to shield him from the punishment decreed by the law, contrary to the usual precedents of the Courts, I concluded not to ride any more in the horse-cars without being armed. Accordingly, I was prepared for the rowdy named above. As I placed my foot upon the sidewalk, after leaving the car, I dropped my weapon upon the pavement. The rowdy was probably six paces distant. I stooped quickly to pick up the instrument, and upon turning round I found the rowdy was beating a retreat to the car, which was evidently waiting for his return. The driver was, no doubt, culpable for this, as he seemed to be on intimate terms with the rowdy in question. I am sorry I cannot give the number of the car, as I am sure such a driver would be at once discharged from the service of the Sixth-avenue cars. If Judge PRATT wishes to fine me for carrying a deadly weapon, I will furnish him with my name. A wish to protect myself against his special friends will be my justification. CITIZEN.

The Yellow Fever of New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In one of the recent issues of the TIMES we noticed an article on the yellow fever, in which it was stated, as it has become customary to do, that New-Orleans was cured of that disease by Gen. BUTLER. The idea seems to be that that city, and perhaps the whole country, has been freed from a great scourge by a simple process of drainage, an operation which, at the time the General was placed in command of the city, must have been either a very tedious or a very shrewd one, since the streets were generally below the level of the river.

It must be admitted, however, that the drainage and cleansing of cities, as well as the ventilation of rooms and cellars, are very necessary to health, and especially for the prevention of fevers, but the yellow fever has often prevailed where the drainage has been good. There are other causes beside neglected police which produce and harbor that disease. Some of the prominent traits of the disease are, first, it seldom extends far beyond the sea-board; second, where it prevails it moves from one locality to a neighboring one very slowly; third, women and men who lead regular lives, and are not exposed to the hot sun and out-door influences, are not so often attacked by it as others; fourth, it is somewhat like ship fever, and has indeed been thought to be a ship fever of the most malignant kind, generated in the crowded holds of African slavers during their passages to Brazil and Cuba, or perhaps some Southern State, and communicated from them to New-Orleans, while the ships, discharged of their live cargoes, went to take in another of cotton.

Supposing this to be the case, there are other reasons besides drainage, why New-Orleans should have been more exempt from the disease during the war than at any previous period. Because, in the first place, nearly all that class of men who led irregular lives, among whom the fever would naturally take and work, had gone to join the rebel ranks; second, the out-door business of the city was nearly stopped, the trade on the wharves having ceased, and almost everybody remained much of the time within doors, and third, slave-ships from Brazil and Cuba had no longer any object in coming to New-Orleans, and were strictly quarantined if they did.

We venture to predict that though New-Orleans may never become wholly exempt from yellow fever, yet from the decline of the slave-trade, and the general use of cooling beverages now brought within the reach of the poorest citizens by recent inventions for the cheap production of ice, the disease will henceforth be greatly mitigated and diminished. The principal causes, however, leading to this end, have in no way originated with or been materially aided by Gen. BUTLER. The agency of the General in that direction, as in many others, is chiefly mythical, of a politico-masonic character, which, though quite in common use of late years, is rather too unsubstantial for practical purposes.

Respectfully yours, J. W. PHELPS.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1871.

Sensible Suggestions for the Public Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the signers of the call for a public meeting to consider the condition of our City under its present rulers, and to take measures to meet the evil, and fully impressed with the importance and necessity for prompt, vigorous action, I still feel anxious lest the meeting may fail in its object, through a misunderstanding of what the public want. The mere calling of them together, denunciation of fraud and corruption, and pledging them to the cause of reform, will amount to nothing unless the leaders of this call prepare beforehand a list of twenty-five citizens to act as a committee to investigate these charges of fraud and corruption, and to demand and insist upon a rigid, searching examination of the books and accounts which are the property of the people, and to give the results to the public. This Committee must consist of bold, fearless men in good standing, not to be bought, sold or scared—men of nerve and energy, with love for their City, and a determination to do their work thoroughly and honestly. It must have no politicians of any school in its ranks, and no prominent men of wealth, who can be choked into silence through the grasp the Ring have upon their property. Let this Committee have the power to ask the public for money, and to employ the best counsel, and if they are hampered and interfered with in their work, let them call upon the public to aid them, and you may rest assured the public will respond. After the public have got "the facts," they will soon decide what to do with those proven guilty. There is and can be no question that we have but pricked the surface of the mass of corruption which underlies our present City Government; did the people know one-half that could be told, the present mutterings would soon grow into growls, and from that into "revolution." When murderers can go unhung and thieves be set free, when Court-house jobs can flourish, and the liberties of the people be controlled by the Mayor, then it is time for the public to awake; and if those in authority think they still sleep, let them but tempt them but one step further, and watch the result. As a citizen, I thank you for the bold, manly course you have taken. I know and care nothing for the charges the Mayor brings against you. I only know you are doing the public a good and lasting service. I have written these lines to you in the hope that their perusal may induce you to watch with care the formation and progress of that reform which the public are called upon to make, and that you will see to it, as far as lies in your power, that no mistakes occur that can lead to disaster.

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1871.

Washington Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A day or two since, a correspondent of your journal very cleverly hit off the manner in which our City authorities "improve" some of the parks. He instanced Washington Park, which has been cut into a labyrinth of concrete walks, and all its quiet beauties rooted out in order that some sand, pitch and mortar contractor might line his pockets (after paying the instalment due to the corruption fund,) by the gross and palpable disfigurement of this public breathing-place. But he omitted to mention the blinding dazzle of an endless array of improved lamps, the furnishing of which must have realized a mint to the happy contractor. Why this glittering extravagance? One cannot approach the park without being sensibly amazed at the prodigality of lamp-lights, which only offend the eyes, and confounded by the tortuous pathways which either return to the starting point or end abruptly at an angle. Can we not have the items of cost for converting into an obtrusive public highway a park which was once a charming solitude, where the birds were not afraid to sing, nor vegetation checked by excessive light? NATURE.

THE DIRTY STREETS.

Shocking Sanitary Condition of New-York—A Pestilence Invited.

There is much just now in the City to promote an epidemic among the people; and should it once secure a foothold, it will, under the present shockingly filthy condition of the streets carry death and misery into hundreds of families. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the sanitary authorities to improve the condition, or to adopt any measures which might tend toward averting such a calamity as the presence of cholera in this City just now would prove. We have no outcries about surplus filth for it lies within the purlieus inhabited by the lower half-million of the City's population, who have long since learned the futility of asking benefits with any view of receiving them. It is noticeable that the more respectable and aristocratic quarters of the City are kept decidedly clean, that there may be no grumbling among those who pay heavy taxes.

But down among the poor and miserable the condition of things from a similar point of view is simply shocking. A TIMES reporter has made an extended examination of various quarters of the City, and finds filth in abundance. One prominent feature is a vast collection of decaying and rotten vegetable matter collected at groceries and small variety shops of every kind. This matter gives out a noisome odor. On the western side of the City there is much of this all the way from Washington Market—which with its great accumulation and constantly increasing stock of decaying fruit, is in a terrible state,—up to the extreme northern portion of the thickly settled districts. In addition to this there is an accumulation of street filth which is positively alarming.

A large number of the streets are in sad need of repair, and here and there great holes have appeared and in them dirty, stagnant water has stood for months, until the greenish collection on the top has hinted of disease and death. Between Seventh and Eighth avenues, from Sixteenth-street upward, this is particularly noticeable, and the domestic habits of a large proportion of the people who live there is of such a character as to augment rather than lessen the provocatives to epidemic. In Seventeenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a large quantity of poultry is running about at will, and lends much aid in keeping up an intensity of filth. In West Twentieth-street there are several deposits of noxious filth in the middle of the street. This street is sadly in need of new paving—so much so that the authorities have been compelled to threaten the tax-payers with another job. Nineteenth-street, east of Eighth-avenue, is very dirty, not with a collection of dry refuse, but a damp, slimy deposit so detrimental to public health. Below Fourteenth-street, on the west, there is disease-producing accumulations enough to stock half a dozen cities abundantly. West-street, Washington and Greenwich have their complements, and the cross thoroughfares are amply supplied with filth.

A vigorous reform is sadly needed, and that at once, in the matter of removing garbage from the streets. The cartmen who now remove it are very neglectful and careless, and to their laxity may be attributed much of the filth accumulation. The garbage boxes are not fully emptied, and the collections of weeks and months remain at the bottom and send forth such distressing stench as to be almost unbearable. Liquid as well as dry matters are thrown into these receptacles, and from many of them comes the very quintessence of nastiness.

The lower and eastern part of the City seems to have increased in its wretchedness in this point within the past week or two. Below Canal-street is the fountain-head, and the people who inhabit that section are, so far as their personal habits are concerned, in full keeping with the general condition of that place. All the streets lying within the Sixth, Fourteenth, and a greater portion of those within the Fourth and Seventh Wards, are in a condition which positively beggars description. Mulberry-street is decidedly dangerous to pass through, and it is the principal thoroughfare leading directly from the office of the Sanitary Police. Mott-street and Elizabeth-street are equal to it in filth, and have the appearance of not having been cleaned within the last six months. Many portions of these streets are covered with a slimy kind of dirt which has long lain there.

The residents of the neighborhoods show no disposition to keep matters any better than they are, but unless prompt and energetic measures are at once adopted the City will be struck with a pestilence such as will be long remembered by those who escape its ravages. The City is in a ripe condition for it; if it gets under way its ravages will be fearful.

ILLINOIS.

Success of the Chicago River Improvement—Political Matters—The Municipal Dead-Lock—Powers of the Mayor—The Street-Tunnel—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871.

The success of the river experiment continues to be a theme of congratulation among our citizens. Chicago River is purified, and there is no good reason why it should not continue so. The deaths in the month of July were 119 less than for the corresponding period last year; but it would be altogether absurd to ascribe this great difference to the condition of the river alone. July, 1870, was an excessively hot month with us, and the "slaughter of the innocents" was fearful. This year it has been comparatively cool and pleasant. But we did anticipate a marked effect upon the health of the city as one result of this great enterprise.

The *exposé* by the TIMES of the unparalleled corruption and robbery of the New-York Ring is exciting a profound interest in this section of the country. Everybody knew that it was a most rascally governed City, but there was no general idea abroad as to the enormous extent of the knavery until the TIMES lifted the veil. We are interested in such matters in Chicago. For many years the stealing has been going on here. It began on a small scale at first, but it has already reached large proportions. The exposition which has been made of New-York practices will serve to open the eyes of our tax-payers, as it shows them to what they are coming if our Ring is permitted to rule the City in the future. The TIMES deserves the thanks of the whole country—and especially of all friends of honesty in the administration of municipal government, for the fearlessness and ability with which it has managed this business.

Political matters are moving a little with us. Since Gov. OGLESBY declined a nomination for Congressman at large, quite a number of new aspirants have taken the field. Among them Hon. JESSE K. DUBOIS and Hon. W. BUSHNELL, Attorney-General of the State, have been named. As Chicago has both of the Senators now, Mr. LOGAN having recently become a resident here, she will not put in any candidate, although Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL has an itching for the place.

The dead lock between the Mayor and the Common Council, relative to the appointment of Bridewell Commissioners, still continues. The Mayor sent in new nominations, but they did not belong to the "Whisky Ring," and they were rejected. This difficulty, together with the corrupt and rascally practices of the majority of the Council, will have a tendency to make a "People's ticket" inevitable at the Fall election. The indications more and more point in that direction every day. There is already a strong feeling in favor of Hon. JAMES B. BRADWELL, late Probate Judge, as an independent candidate for Mayor. He is just such a man as the times demand to be at the head of our municipal affairs—though we have so many Boards and departments in our City Government that the Mayor has but little power. There are the School, Police and Health Boards, the Board of Public Works, and the Water Commissioners, all of whom have complete control of their several departments, and the Common Council choses its own President, so that the Mayor has but little to do except to preserve his dignity and issue licenses for liquor saloons.

The La Salle-street tunnel is at length completed, and fully opened for foot travelers and vehicles. This is a most important improvement, as it forms a sure connection with the North-western Railroad. Heretofore passengers were always in danger of being too late by the opening of the bridges. The cost of the work has been in the neighborhood of $400,000.

The weather has been excessively warm for the past few days, and the farmers tell us it is necessary to have it continue to bring corn to maturity, as the cool weather of July put it back—or rather did not bring it forward—as much as was desirable.

The peach crop of Southern Illinois has been enormous this year; but the quality has been quite inferior. Our market has been bountifully supplied, many car-loads arriving every day. The St. Joseph crop is later, and with the exception of a few of the earlier sort, have not begun to arrive. About the 20th we shall begin to have another avalanche from that quarter, though it is understood that the yield is light compared with some other years.

Our capitalists are taking up what national bank stock they can get hold of, from the last authorization which was assigned to the Southern States, but not taken there. Two new national banks have recently been established in this city, the Cook County Bank and the National Bank of Illinois, with a capital limited to two million dollars.

The Great Pacific Hotel has got up to its sixth story, which is the last. It has been pushed forward with great vigor, and when the roof is on the structure will make an imposing appearance. The new and elegant building of the Lake-Side Printing and Publishing Company, nearly adjoining, is going up quite rapidly. POTTER PALMER's magnificent hotel moves slowly, having only reached the first story. Among the noticeable improvements in the city, the reconstructed McVicker's Theatre is conspicuous. It has been remodeled without and within, and is now capable of seating 1,850 persons. It has been greatly improved in convenience and ornamentation.

Real estate is rather dull, and so is business generally. There was, last week, a row among the coal-dealers, and for a brief period hard coal touched $7 50, the lowest it has been known for years. The ruling price, however, is again $8 50. The lowest point reached last year was $10.

CHINESE COOLIES.

Shocking Stories of the Means and Incidents of Emigration from Macao.

Papers lately laid before the English Parliament contain some recent correspondence relating to the conduct of emigration from the Portuguese colony of Macao. Very shocking accounts were published in the Honolulu papers of the treatment and condition of coolies on board the *Dolores Ugarte*, which left Macao for Peru last year with 608 on board, and had lost 270 of "her chattels" before reaching her destination. In another case, that of the *Nouvelle Pénélope*, which left Macao for Peru with 310 coolies, they rose upon the crew, seized the ship, went back to China, and after landing and pillaging the vessel, abandoned her, the leaders making their way again to Macao to re-engage for another ship, and, it is supposed, to endeavor to repeat their piracy. Mr. ROBERTSON, British Consul at Canton, in dispatches to the Foreign Office, dated the 17th of November, 1870, and the 4th of April, 1871, observes that the case of the *Dolores Ugarte* is one of great atrocity, but that he fears there have been many similar cases in this traffic in men under the guise of emigration. Macao and its people, he says, flourish exceedingly upon the proceeds of this export of human merchandise. There are at Macao five agencies for Cuba and South American States on the Pacific seaboard, representing firms in these countries to whom coolies are consigned, and who dispose of them on arrival to the highest bidder. These agents employ Chinese sub-agents, who go into the interior and procure men, and bring them into the barracoon of their employer. They have to be taken before a Government officer, and asked if they are willing to emigrate. This seems fair, but when from $75 to $100 is paid by an agency for each Chinese shipped, kidnapping will be practised; and Mr. ROBERTSON maintains that, besides observing these strict formalities, the Portuguese Government should have some regard for the good name and repute of the local Government of Macao. In the case of the *Nouvelle Pénélope* men, he says, the keepers of the barracoons knew perfectly well that the men they received for embarcation had only a few days before been shipped in that vessel, which became the scene of robbery and murder. The Consul states that however well the Macao Government regulations may look upon paper, it is evident that coolie emigration is simply a slave trade, and a disgrace to any Christian Government that permits it within its jurisdiction. A regular traffic in human beings is carried on for the supply of the barracoons. If the Portuguese Government could be induced to adopt such rules as those in force for British emigration, and faithfully carry them into effect, Mr. ROBERTSON believes that much would be done to correct existing evils; and the Portuguese Government has been made acquainted with the steps taken by the British Government to prevent similar atrocities being perpetrated on board coolie ships sailing from Hong Kong. Consul ROBERTSON adds that the French and Italian Governments are highly to blame for allowing their flag to cover such proceedings, nor are these countries alone to blame. The paper called the *Java [illegible]* gives an account of the treatment and disposal of Chinese coolies landed at Java from shipwrecked or burnt vessels from Macao, and if this be true the same disregard for human sufferings appears to prevail in the Dutch colony as in Macao. The substance of Mr. ROBERTSON's [illegible] was communicated to the Portuguese Government, and the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs promised to bring the matter under the serious attention of the new Governor of Macao, who then (in June) was still in Lisbon, and whom the Minister describes as "a young man, and therefore more inclined to feel for the sufferings inflicted by this system of traffic in human beings."

THIEVES IN OFFICE.

A Leading Democratic Paper of the West States its Opinion of Them.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 6.

* * * The [Chicago] *Times* does think, however, because public opinion, or rather party opinion and party influence generally protect the office-holding thieves from the deserved fate of the "gutter-rats," that one of the highest duties of a free public Press is, by denunciation and exposure of office-holding thieves, to hold them up to public reprobation. In doing this, with respect to the office-holding thieves in New-York, the Press of that City is doing society and the country and the cause of public justice a more important service than the Press of that City has ever before done.

It is perfectly immaterial whether they be called "Democratic" administrations, or "Republican" administrations. The Government functionary who is a thief is not a Democrat, but is the worst enemy of Democracy that society holds. Whether the Government functionary who is a thief is or can be a "Republican," is a question for the Republican Party to answer.

Doubtless there are men calling themselves "Democrats," and frequently getting themselves nominated to office by so-called Democratic conventions and caucuses, who suppose that stealing is one of the special privileges of public office-holders. Are there any persons calling themselves "Republicans," and getting themselves nominated by "Republican" caucuses, and elected by so-called Republican voters, who hold and practice a similar opinion? How is it in Chicago? Are the office-holding thieves who have stolen $30,000 from the tax-payers of Chicago, in defiance of the supreme law, to subsidize a German newspaper concern which professes to own "the German votes," are these thieves, elected by "Republican" voters, "Republicans?"

The [Chicago] *Times* flatly denies that the office-holding thieves in New-York are Democrats, no matter how many well-packed caucuses may have dubbed them so. The time is past when the label of some gathering of blacklegs, pimps and thieves in a whisky den can be accepted as a certificate of Democracy. When, last Fall, some persons bearing such labels appeared in Chicago asking for votes to put them in places where they would have better opportunities to steal, Democrats chose to exercise the right of free citizens by ignoring the labels and examining the packages themselves. The examination did not prove satisfactory and the labels went for naught. One, at least, of the individuals wearing the caucus label has since been convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for swindling; a circumstance indicating that there is danger in accepting caucus-packages according to their labels.

The people of New-York ought to be convinced by this time that caucus packages are apt to be a bad lot, and that though labeled "Democrats," or "Republicans," the contents may turn out to be thieves, and that, considering all the facts and unsatisfactory experiences resulting from the election of thieves to public office, it is high time to take a new departure.

A Desperate Fight Between a Virginia County Attorney and a Carpenter.

A personal encounter took place at Culpepper Court-house, Va., on Saturday last, between Mr. L. L. LEWIS, Commonwealth's Attorney, and a Mr. CARNEAL, a carpenter. A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* describes the affair thus: "The latter met Mr. LEWIS on the street, and accused him of assailing his private character in Court. LEWIS tried to explain to him that he had only done his duty for the Commonwealth. CARNEAL then struck him with a hatchet on the hip. Then a regular fight ensued. They were separated, and Mr. LEWIS went to his office and returned with a friend to where CARNEAL was at work, and challenged him for a fair fist fight. CARNEAL came out with a hatchet in his hand, and refused to put it down, and accused LEWIS the second time of scandalizing him in Court. LEWIS then called him a 'liar,' and CARNEAL returned it. LEWIS then threw a stone at him, and CARNEAL threw his hatchet at LEWIS. LEWIS dodged, and gathering the hatchet, made for him. CARNEAL ran some distance, but LEWIS, getting in proper distance, threw the hatchet at him but missed his aim. Then a struggle ensued for the hatchet, which CARNEAL managed to get hold of, inflicting a severe wound in the back of LEWIS, also a severe wound in the forehead, which knocked him senseless. They were then parted, which ended the fight. Mr. LEWIS was carried to a house near by and proper medical assistance procured. His wounds, though severe, it is thought will not prove fatal."

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has received *Tinsley's Magazine* for August, the *World of Fashion*, and the first of a series of a new works called *The Best of Good Company*, by BLANCHARD JERROLD. This number contains a number of scraps about CHARLES DICKENS. It is to be followed by a life of Sir WALTER SCOTT.

The Washington Insurance Company.

The evidence of the continuous success of this ever reliable and substantial incorporation, is observable in our advertising columns, which announce its Fortieth dividend; this time, five per cent., making a total of twelve per cent. for the year. Next to the admitted high ability, and the untiring energy of its officers, the "Washington" is mainly indebted for its unrivalled prosperity, to the participation system, which is unquestionably the safest, most economical, and altogether most satisfactory plan of effecting insurance from loss or damage by fire. By it, the policy-holder becomes a joint participant in the profits of the Company, to the amount of seventy-five per cent. of the total, and for a number of years passed, with the "Washington," these scrip dividends have amounted to fifty per cent. per annum. Thus those persons who have been shrewd enough to avail themselves of this great advantage, by embracing participation, have effected their insurance at just half the established rates. And withal there is no extra risk to the policy-holder, as he assumes no liability; nor is it necessary that he should, as the "Washington," besides its capital of $400,000, has accumulations which make its total cash assets over $850,000. The head-quarters of this sterling company is at No. 172 Broadway. It writes fire and inland navigation policies, either participation or in the old style, as desired, and insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and all kinds of personal property. It emphatically stands in the very front rank of our leading City underwriting incorporations.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is non-poisonous, odorless and harmless. Used with entire success in all places having offensive odors. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

MESSRS. NICOL & DAVIDSON are now exhibiting at their show-rooms, No. 686 Broadway, the various rich and splendid services of silver-plated ware, cutlery, china and cut-glass ware, and chandeliers, &c., which they have just finished for the Metropolitan Hotel, shortly to be opened by Messrs. Tweed & Garfield. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect this most magnificent furnishing, which excels what has been supplied to any hotel in this or any other country.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Exhibition of Fine Flowers Free.

Gladioluses, Japan lilies, &c., by C. L. ALLEN & CO., at office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Aug. 10 and 11. The public are invited to attend.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Keep It in the House—That it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhoea, cholic, or any kindred affection, for which Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and necessary curative. Sold everywhere.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth-patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action.

Piles! Piles!!

ALL KINDS—INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING, ITCHING, &c., positively, perfectly, permanently cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, with no detention whatever from business, and gives instant relief from all suffering, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., who can be found at his rooms, St. James Hotel, Broadway, New-York City. Guarantees instant relief and perfect, permanent cure, while ALL CONSULTATIONS ARE ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 19 Union-square.

MARRIED.

BANKS—SMITH.—July 4, at Church of Holy Communion, Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, WARREN BANKS to MARY A. SMITH, both of New-York. No cards.

MARTIN—JONES.—At the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 6, by Rev. W. V. Feltwell, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, of Summer Hill, Alexandria, Va., to EMMA, youngest daughter of W. T. Jones, of Japan House, Strood Green, Hornsey, London, England.

DIED.

ATKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 7, at No. 287 President-st., Brooklyn, HARRIS, youngest son of James Atkins.

CLOSE.—At Greenwich, on Monday, Aug. 7, 1871, JONATHAN A., son of Allen H. and Gertrude T. Close, aged 15 years 5 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 3½ P. M.

DEGRAW.—On the 8th inst., Mrs. SUSAN DEGRAW, aged 65 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Harrison, No. 70 Jane-st., on Friday, 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Aquacknonck, N. J., for interment, on Saturday.

HOTCHKISS.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 7, SARAH LUCY, youngest daughter of Horace Hotchkiss.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her father, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Remains to be interred at Waterbury, Conn.

KENDALL.—On Monday, the 7th inst., AUGUSTA IRVING, wife of Charles A. Kendall, in her 35th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 86th-st. and Avenue A.

LAW.—Tuesday morning, Aug. 8, at his late residence, No. 105 East 71st-st., R. J. LAW, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, of paralysis, AMELIA, wife of the late Isaac Lawrence, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Truman C. Newton, at No. 333 West 22d-st., on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MESEROLE.—At his late residence, No. 270 5th-av., ABRAHAM MESEROLE, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Dr. Porter's Church, corner Bedford-av. and Clymer-st., Williamsburg, Thursday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MARTIN.—At East Orange, on Monday evening, 7th inst., MARY D., wife of Reene Martin and niece of John M. Ferrier.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the family, Harrison-st., East Orange, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Trains by Morris and Essex Railroad at 1:30, from foot of Barclay-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station. Return trains at 4:16 and 6.

McKENZIE.—Aug. 7, 1871, MARGARET McKENZIE, wife of Andrew Campbell, aged 40 years, a native of Rothshire, Scotland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 210 East 9th-st., this day (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

STOOTHOFF.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 8, LAMBERT STOOTHOFF, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the Desbrosses-street Ferry on the arrival of train, Thursday, 9½ o'clock A. M.

SWAN.—At his late residence, No. 2,107 2d-av., WILLIAM A. SWAN, son of the late Charles Swan.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, without further notice.

THOMAS.—At Newburg, on the 8th inst., WARD, only son of J. M. Thomas.

Funeral at 1 o'clock on Thursday.

VREDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 6, after a long and painful illness, MARY E., youngest daughter of the late John Vredenburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M., at her late residence, No. 333 Atlantic-st.

WEBSTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his brother, Andrew, JAMES H. WEBSTER, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. & A. M., and of Copestone Chapter No. 202, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 West 27th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock.

WHITON.—On Monday evening, Aug. 7, at Piermont, N. Y., MARY BORN, daughter of Wm. H. and Sarah P. L. Whiton, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 9th, at 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.

There will be a reunion of old teachers and students at the Academy, Fergusonville, Delaware County, N. Y., Aug. 16. For particulars address S. F. JAYNE, No. 230 West 22d-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 9½; on THURSDAY at 10½, and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ALL IN FAVOR OF THE FREEDOM of Cuba are respectfully requested to send their address to the office of THEO. E. TOMLINSON, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 26. It is both contemptible and cowardly to behold with indifference a people shot down for fighting for the liberties we enjoy.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $22, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

ON AND AFTER DATE WE WILL allow 12½ per cent. difference on all sums of $5 and upward. B. NATHAN, No. 4 Gilsey Building.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FRANCIS B. FELT & CO., No. 91 Mercer-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at No. 209 3d-av. (Germania Hall.) By order. D. C. STURGES, Sec. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Pres.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of 11th Assembly District will take place Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, at 1,198 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. THOS. C. ACTON, Vice Pres't. KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

THE WESTFIELD EXPLOSION.

Additional Testimony of Experts—New and Strange Theories Advanced.

The investigation before the United States Steam-boat Inspectors into the cause of the explosion of the boiler of the *Westfield* was continued yesterday at the United States Circuit Court-room, and considerable testimony was taken. The Committee of Experts, who have examined portions of the boiler submitted to them and the steam-gauge and safety-valve, were not ready to report in consequence of the absence of Mr. COPELAND in Philadelphia, but it is expected that their report will be submitted today. The witnesses yesterday were put upon the stand, merely to consume the time until the experts can report, and when the result of that examination is submitted the investigation by the Steam-boat Inspectors on behalf of the United States will be concluded. Then the report will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the matter ended so far as any responsibility which may attach to Inspector MATHEWS is concerned. The Coroner's jury will have to deal with the criminal side of the question; the verdict of the Inspectors will decide simply the responsibility of Inspector MATHEWS and determine the actual cause of the explosion. If the conclusion of the Inspectors should be that the boiler was properly inspected on the 12th of June, then Mr. MATHEWS is cleared. If it should appear that the engineer neglected his duty and exceeded his instructions by carrying one pound—or even a fraction thereof—beyond the limit allowed by the Inspector's certificate, HENRY ROBINSON will be for all future time debarred from manipulating any engine of a steam-boat run in the waters of the United States. It is for the Coroner's jury to fasten the responsibility beyond these points. They may find that the blame rested upon the Superintendent of the Ferry Company, Capt. BRAISTED, for employing a man manifestly so ignorant as the negro, HENRY ROBINSON, and may conclude that the engineer, as well as the Superintendent, was criminally negligent. In this case both may be indicted for manslaughter, and the money damages which the Staten Island Ferry Company may be obliged to pay will be something enormous.

The Testimony Yesterday.

The first witness yesterday was Capt. JAMES GORMLEY, who testified as follows: I am a steam-boat man on Western rivers; reside at St. Louis; have seen the boiler of the *Westfield*; examined it carefully; my belief is that the cause of the explosion was a stoppage of the supply of water at a given point; another is the age of the boiler; the third was the conduct of the engineer in being absent from the engine-room; he had control of the feed-cock; the apparent difference in the expansion caused by the injection of cold water; the fracture began on the starboard side first.

EX-INSPECTOR BERRYMAN.

The next witness was Mr. BERRYMAN, who inspected the *Westfield's* boiler July 9, 1870: At that time I had a patch put on the water-bottom and steam-chimney; I was a United States Inspector of Boilers at that time; I put the pressure on after the patches were put on; I left the boiler in good condition after the hydrostatic test of thirty-seven pounds; Mr. BRAISTED, the Superintendent, refused to put these patches on when I ordered them on, and we had quite a quarrel on the subject; however, my orders were obeyed; don't know personally what was done on it after that; I could not give any idea now as to the strain on each square inch at thirty-seven pounds hydrostatic test; I would rely on my judgment as to the pressure a boiler would stand; I do not know the rule governing tensile strain; I always set the valves by steam.

Examined by Mr. BOOLE—I helped to build boilers and engines; I don't know how large a safety-valve should be in proportion to the heating surface; I cannot give the rule for calculating the square inches of a safety-valve if I have the diameter and circumference; I could not calculate the steam pressure if I had all the data; I refused to inspect or give a certificate to the *Westfield* until the repairs were made; I expect I signed the certificate afterward; I do not know that I ever signed one for a steamer I had not inspected myself; Mr. MATHEWS did not offer one over my veto; I was an assistant inspector; the primary cause of the explosion I believe to have been that Mr. MATHEWS did not put on the hydrostatic pressure he swore to; I do not believe he put thirty-four pounds on her; I don't think he looked at his test gauge; the reason I say so is, I refused to pass the steam-ship *North America* because she hadn't sufficient pumps; I don't want to say how large the pump was; I told them at the office that she couldn't go to sea until another was put on board; I met MATHEWS in the office a few days afterward, and he told Capt. LEFEBRE not to mind me, that he would take care that she went to sea; I don't believe he went on board of her previous to that, and knew nothing about the size of the pump; I think he was in office the year before; I reported this to the office, and forbade the clerk to make out the certificate, as I would not sign it; MATHEWS put my name to that certificate and sent it to the Custom-house; I could not say that he swore to it over my name, although he must have; I know nothing about the letter which appeared in the Sunday papers, that I swear; from the foregoing singular circumstance I infer that Mr. MATHEWS would have sworn to having tested the *Westfield*, although he never did it; I have had professional difficulties with MATHEWS of the same nature before, if you wish to hear them; I do not know how many cubic inches of water there is in a gallon, or anything about it; I could not tell you how I would know whether a pump was adequate to supply a boiler or not; I rely on my judgment as to whether a pump is adequate or not; there is no use of putting any questions to me about steam-pumps; I think without this knowledge I am competent to act as an inspector of steam-pumps; my experience in working at boilers and pumps has educated my judgment; I do not remember the time when my judgment would not serve in this; I would not pay much attention to rule when building a pump; the rules recognized by practical engineers to govern the repairs of engines I throw overboard altogether; I rely upon my own judgment in ordering repairs, in opposition to the theories of centuries.

WILLIAM BROMLEY.

WILLIAM BROMLEY, a constructing engineer and superintendent of iron-work, gave it as his opinion that the cause of the explosion was over-pressure, not exceeding thirty pounds; I did not see any appearance of bad management; if there was a weak spot in the boiler, it would surely have gone off at twenty-seven pounds.

ROBINSON AGAIN.

ROBINSON, engineer, on being recalled, said there was a line from the safety-valve to the engine-room. He was then tested as to his power of reading figures, which he did readily.

BERRYMAN REFUTED.

CONNOLLY, the engineer of the *Westfield*, was recalled and testified: I am the engineer and boiler-maker referred to by Mr. BERRYMAN; he tested the *Westfield* in '69 instead of '70; he refused to test the boat because the socket-bolt leaked; Capt. BRAISTED has often warned me to be especially careful of the boat, after Mr. BERRYMAN's inspection, as he did not believe BERRYMAN would do his duty as an inspector, and never tried or adjusted the valves at all.

MR. WIARD.

NORMAN WIARD was next called and examined at some length. He gave as his theory that the explosion was caused by unequal expansion, and said that he had known a boiler explode which had no steam nor water in it, and the man-hole plate off. The explosion was, he said, caused by the ignition of an armful of shavings in one of the flues by the engineer, who had pursued that course in order to start some scales on the inside flues. Mr. WIARD said that the boiler was torn in twain, and the rear portion was thrown some twenty feet by the force of the explosion. The investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

Why Did the Westfield Explode?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Either from defective iron, or too much pressure. But all the evidence goes to show that the boiler was not defective. In the popular mind, and even among steam-boiler men, it seems to be taken for granted that ordinary steam pressure was not increasing in this case, because the safety-valve was open, and therefore we are called upon to accept the theory of low water, red-hot flues, decomposition of water, and the sudden voluminous generation of highly-elastic gases additional to the steam. Or else we are called upon to believe in the sudden superoration of some unknown mysterious power, electrical or whatever it may be, called into action by some equally mysterious change of conditions within the boiler. What were the conditions here? There was a full head of steam, and the boat was "fired up" for a start at the usual time. The engineer, in his routine way, had doubtless "pumped up," and in the same routine, the firemen had replenished the fuel. The Captain did not follow his routine; he waited (we are told) to get sight of the incoming boat. The question then is, Was the safety-valve adequate to discharge steam as fast as made? If not, explosion would be certain, if the fire was kept up. But would not any engineer testify that the boat could be so "fired up" as to "blow off" while running and using up two cylinders of steam every revolution? If so, then the cylinders and the number of revolutions possible while still "blowing off" will be the measure of the possible accumulation at the dock when ready for a start. That this was the case is possible, but not demonstrable, for unfortunately no one saw the steam-gauge. At this critical juncture the engineer was absent. Like too many others, he was deceived by the name "safety-valve." It is a safety-valve only in indicating to the engineer that he must either get rid of his surplus steam or of his fire. It is not an automatic arrangement to supersede watchfulness. The writer once showed to the late Mr. STEVENS an automatic arrangement for withdrawing the fire under similar circumstances. Said he: "Automatic regulators will insure explosions, because everything human is imperfect, and liable to derangement; there must be brains somewhere." In the case of the *Westfield* the brains were away from the engine-room and on the dock, deceived by the belief that so long as the steam escaped at the safety-valve, all was well.

There is only one other mode of accounting for the explosion, if we lay aside the quality of the boiler and the above theory. That is low water, red-hot flues, and the decomposition of water. But an explosion from this cause would occur only in one of three modes. Either the red-hot softened iron would yield to simple steam pressure, (collapse,) or if gas was generated, it would be when the red-hot iron was overflowed either by the pump or by the motion of the boat in leaving the dock. And then the boiler would have yielded at the fire also, even if in an additional place. The more I reflect on this disaster the more am I impressed with the belief that the cause of it was the accumulation of steam from the delay in starting, an accumulation which could scarcely have happened if the engineer had not been absent from his post. No quality of apparatus will permit careless use of it. Mr. STEVENS' words ought to be engraven on the memory and conscience of every one having to do with steam-boilers: "Automatic regulators insure explosions; there must be brains somewhere." R.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

New Commissions Issued in July—Resignations Accepted by the Governor.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the month of July, 1871:

Tenth Brigade—Capt. John Tallmadge, Quartermaster, vice Church, resigned.

Twenty-second Brigade—David A. Scott, Judge-Advocate, vice Taylor, resigned; Geo. W. Leonard, Quartermaster, vice Scott, promoted; Arthur W. Wiltsie, Aid-de-Camp, vice Brown, promoted.

Battery B, Tenth Brigade—E. W. Millard, Second Lieutenant, vice Ford, resigned; Jno. R. Whitehead, Second Lieutenant, vice Green, promoted; Albert H. Green, First Lieutenant, vice Tallmadge, promoted.

Sixth Infantry—Daniel Seckles, Second Lieutenant, vice Schweiser, resigned.

Eighth Infantry—James Bryan, First Lieutenant, vice Roche, resigned; Wm. H. Regan, Second Lieutenant, vice Cook, failed to qualify.

Thirteenth Infantry—James J. Boylan, Second Lieutenant, vice Marcellis, resigned.

Twenty-third Infantry—John Merritt, First Lieutenant, vice West, promoted; Rufus F. Zogbaum, Second Lieutenant, vice West, promoted; John W. Marshall, First Lieutenant, vice Thompson, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Wm. A. Rousseau, Quartermaster, vice Corse, promoted.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—John Peattie, Major, original.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Wm. H. King, Captain, vice Orton, promoted.

Fiftieth Infantry—Capt. Charles H. Fish, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, original.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Frederick T. Goggin, Adjutant, vice Neville, resigned; Thomas Dempsey, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Harkous, resigned.

Seventy-first Infantry—Theodore V. Smith, First Lieutenant, vice Elmer, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Lewis M. Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Gault, resigned; Wm. A. Sirret, Major, vice Evans, promoted; John O'Brian, Captain, original; James A. Campbell, First Lieutenant.

Eighty-third Infantry—Leslie Fuller, Captain, original; Ezekiel Hillyer, First Lieutenant, original; Henry Lohmeyer, Second Lieutenant, original.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—Frank Leroy Satterlee, Surgeon, vice Norval, resigned; Clarence Satterlee, Assistant Surgeon, vice Quee, resigned.

Ninety-first Infantry—John B. Lemon, First Lieutenant, vice Brundage, removed.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Geo. F. Williams, Captain, vice Arfken, resigned.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Charles Horney, First Lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Isaac H. Cary, First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Regiment; E. W. Longstreet, Quartermaster; Daniel M. Stimson, Surgeon, Second Battalion of Cavalry; A. H. Purdy, Ordnance Officer, Tenth Regiment; J. D. Buerger, Captain, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Alexander Endres, First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifty Regiment; Alfred Spear, Captain, Seventy-second Regiment; Christopher Korner, Quartermaster, First Regiment of Cavalry; Robert Shafer, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Regiment; George Apple, First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Anthony Wilpers, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Regiment; J. G. Farnsworth, Colonel, Tenth Regiment; A. T. Eggleston, Adjutant, Forty-fourth Regiment; A. C. Hudson, First Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Edward Wm. Francis, First Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment; John K. Pailey, Colonel, First Regiment; Thos. J. Robertson, Second Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment; William Hesse, Captain, Sixth Regiment.

The Turner Festival—The Proceedings Yesterday.

Owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather yesterday the members of the Turner Congress assembled at Myrtle-avenue Park in the morning. A large number of the guests and their Williamsburg hosts met, however, at Turner Hall, in Meserole-street, and passed the morning hours in social conversation. At 1 P. M. the sun came out in all his accustomed splendor, and it was determined to go to the Park. At 3 o'clock the company had reached that place and the exercises commenced; they consisted of gymnastic performances—on bars, poles, the trapeze, spring bounds, and of rifle shooting.

The sport was kept up until 6 o'clock, when all parties returned to the city. A similar programme will be carried out today, at the conclusion of which the prizes will be awarded. Last night the guests were entertained with a theatrical performance at Turner Hall, terminating with a series of classic tableaux. The interest of the German population in the demonstration shows no sign of abatement; indeed, the Teutonic element of the Eastern District seems entirely given up to jollification.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, was very slim. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold, by order of the executors of ANNA DAVIS, deceased, the two-story frame house and lot, 26 by 85 by 100, on the east side of Greenwich-street, 20 feet north of Main-street, Astoria, Long Island. There was no competition for it, and the parties in interest had to buy it in themselves. It was struck down for $2,100 to Mr. JOHN J. JONES.

Mr. WM. KENNELLY sold all the right, title and interest of CHARLES N. KINNEY to silver-mining stock and land in Monroe and Pike Counties, Pennsylvania, to CHARLES BOYD, for $100. To-day no public sale of real estate is announced to take place at the Exchange. Should anything of interest transpire, however, it will be fully noted in our report of to-morrow.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, No. 565 Madison-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Finished entirely in hard wood; house 25x55. Price, $65,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 565 Madison-av of J. C. SARES.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 712 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $6 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Harlem, all the improvements, for sale low; sixteen feet front; three stories; high stoop. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, No. 643 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

WEST 34TH-ST.—AN EXTRA GOOD four-story English basement house at a bargain; quarter cash. RIKER & CO., No. 61 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET OR for sale at Raritan, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey—A building, 180x40; extension, 40x25 feet; foundery, 40x100; extension, 65x40; with steam-power; admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, including four acres of land, with two double tenement-houses, only one-half block from the depot. Apply to A. D. HOPE, 119 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE.—An attractive place, with fine grounds, for sale or to exchange for a house in New-York; difference in equity, if any, will be paid in cash; house containing modern improvements; value, $15,000. Address R. T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st., City.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the most beautiful sites in the vicinity of New-York, the views being unsurpassed; would be divided. Price reasonable; terms easy. W. H. SHROPE, No. 161 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON, FORTY-FIVE MINutes from City by New-Haven Railroad—For sale, a beautiful house, with all the improvements, at a sacrifice; must be sold. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 285, New-York.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

(ELM-ST. AND ROUND HILL.)

A first-class COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT to be sold out to close estate. A rare chance to buy at low cost one of the finest estates in the vicinity of this noted Summer resort.

HOUSE.

French-roof villa, sixteen rooms, laundry and bath-rooms; cost to build $28,000, and every way modern, elegant and complete.

GROUNDS.

Seven acres, orchard, hill-side, garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, and running water to house and stable.

BUILDINGS.

Stables, barn, carriage-house, green-house, &c., &c., all spacious and convenient.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 10th August, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Photographs, or any information, or property shown by

F. W. CLARK, Executor,
Post-office Box No. 194, Northampton.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William H. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 235 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

AT NEWBURG.—FOR SALE—A FINE country-seat, one and a half miles from the City, quarter of mile to depot, twenty-two acres of choice land, large brick residence, with modern improvements; grounds finely shaded with forest trees; adjoining the above, fifty acres of excellent land, with good frame dwelling and necessary out-buildings; will be sold together or separate; fine scenery, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 231 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbray, Thos. B. Gifford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS (NO. 2 NASSAU, corner Pine) offer a bargain at Orange, N. J., $6,000, terms to suit; residence, stable, quantity of fruit, shade; commanding elegant views, macadamized street, good water.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—WARD & OGDEN are now arranging their Fall list of dwellings to let, and would request all parties who contemplate renting their premises for the Winter, or longer, to leave with them a full description of the same, in order to obtain responsible and respectable tenants, an extensive list of which they keep at their office.

N. B.—No brokerage charged, unless a satisfactory tenant is obtained. Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-sq.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS—Beautiful Mansard-roof house in Elizabeth, $800; also, country-seat near Plainfield.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED brown-stone house, West 48th-st., near Broadway; rent reasonable to a private family. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 8th-av.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 27th-st.; possession immediately. Apply to FARIS G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

RIKER & CO. ARE NOW HAVING daily applications for good houses, furnished and unfurnished. Those who have such to rent can find tenants through RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

TO LET—ON WEST 33D-ST., FOUR-STORY brown stone, full size. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 65 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

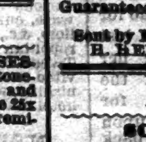
REMOVAL.

HUGH B. JACKSON
HAS REMOVED
TO HIS NEW STORE,
NO. 182 5TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st.; Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE IN Renovo, Penn.; the only business of the kind in the town. For particulars, &c., address GEORGE B. GIVVEN, Renovo, Penn.

MACHINERY.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—ENGINE FIFTY-horse power; water front. Inquire on the premises of J. W. WINANTS, corner of Washington and South 8th sts., Jersey City, from 10 to 11 A. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.
FREE EXCURSION, FIRE MUSIC, &c.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

AFTER A BRILLIANT SALE
of about 100 acres of the magnificent estate of Sarah R. Wood, late wife of
Col. A. M. WOOD,
the Executors, owing to the lateness of the hour and the large area of land to be walked over, directed their auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER,
to adjourn the sale until
THURSDAY, Aug. 10,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
INGLESIDE, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND,
when the remaining and best portion of the property, embracing about eighty acres, will positively and absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

THE BEST FARM and GARDEN LAND on LONG ISLAND will be sold at the adjourned sale, together with ONE GOOD HOUSE AND NUMEROUS OUT-BUILDINGS.

Many of the plots are admirably situated for villa sites, having views, &c.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN, stopping at Jamaica for passengers, and leaving New-York, via James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S BAND. SPLENDID COLLATION on arrival, under full charge of Wm. H. Weeks, Esq., caterer.

Free tickets at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 27, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 180,000
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President. JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 8TH MONTH, 1ST, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 7th instant. Transfer-books closed till that date.
DAVID J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 3 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day declared a dividend of Two Cents per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand to stock holders of this date.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secy.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALDEN M. BUTTERFIELD and CHARLES H. GORDON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alden M. Butterfield, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and second and third meetings of said creditors will be held at the same time and place under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the said act.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1871.
au9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY IWESCOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from her debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th July, 1871.
au2-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID M. H. SANDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of July, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of David M. H. Sands, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 229 Broadway, City of New-York.
au2-law3wW*

WE HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN POWER of attorney to Messrs. ALFRED REICHELT and ALFRED LICHTENSTEIN, authorizing them to sign jointly for us per procuration.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871. BALTZER & TAAKS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do the washing and ironing for a few gentlemen or a small family at her own house, or would go out by the day; understands her business thoroughly. Call or address MRS. PRICE, No. 317 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged English woman, a situation in a private family, either as cook, housekeeper, lady's maid, nurse, or seamstress, or care of an invalid lady; reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWISS WOMAN, a situation to take care of children and sew; is a good seamstress; can operate on a machine or do chamber-work and waiting; is a kind and obedient young girl; good references; City or country. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 325 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed cooks, Protestants or others, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls, American, English, German, French, Irish and Scotch.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very good cook; understands preparing meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; best references; country or City. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, and assist with the washing; understands cooking thoroughly; also care of milk and butter; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, pleating, ruffling, all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 208 East 28th-st., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG North of Ireland woman as competent cook; best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 206 East 28th-st.

FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES and hotels can be suited with first-class help at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISters; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; both thoroughly competent in their respective capacities; unexceptionable references. Call or address, for two days, No. 68 West 32d-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good washer; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking, bread, biscuit, meats, soups, desserts, &c.; has good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent, respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamber-work; City or country; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 241 West 33d-st., first-floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress to do light housework; excellent City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 410 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City references. Apply at No. 224 East 28th-st., front room, first floor, upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 244 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and sewing, or plain waitress. Can be seen to-morrow at any time at No. 8 West 40th-st.; call at the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for one day at No. 48 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress and to help in the light part of the chamber-work. Address by letter A. B., or apply at No. 229 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; excellent City references. Call or address T., 208 West 27th-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 216 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 342 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting; all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 208 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl for general house-work and as laundress. Apply at present place of employment, No. 256 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by an Englishman, a Protestant; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; willing to make himself useful; is not afraid of work; will go for moderate wages; has good references. Call or address at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a hotel or store, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful, by a respectable and temperate young man, who is anxious for employment. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, where he can make himself useful; can drive, care horses, do plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener's assistant by a young man; Protestant; City reference. Address R. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by one who thoroughly understands his business; can take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can drive tandem or four-in-hand; also wife as laundress, chamber-maid or nurse. Address COACHMAN, No. 9 Lispenard-st., upstairs.

A YOUNG MAN ENGAGED DURING THE day as book-keeper and cashier, desires some respectable employment for the evening; can speak and write both English and German. Address M. K., for two weeks, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; A PROTESTant man; good driver and groom; one who understands milking and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place near the City. Apply to F. BAILEY, No. 115 Worth-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 53 William-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 on Wednesday.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 YEARS old; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address with references E. G. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS' English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 31 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 40 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 675 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 620 5th-av. English and French Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 71 and 73 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 86 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES At Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 29TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 12 East 40th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1860. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.—A FAMILY RESIDING in a healthy location, in a fine house, with ample grounds, near the City, will receive immediately two boys not under 10, to be educated with their own sons; resident tutor; home and school, and no vacation. For terms, &c., address Box 3,329 N. Y. P. O.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opened Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 13.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 13.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS E. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 722 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $180 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MERRER'S French and English Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 23 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. B. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21. A few boarding pupils will be received.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs. Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, NOS. 138, 140 AND 142 MONTAGUE-ST. The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 21. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Bethel, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EARNEST TEACHING. Common sense management. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Reopens Sept. 14. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 268 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened Sept. 21. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871. THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages. ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 88 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 13.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Buildings convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, who have resided for the past ten years in Paris, speaking and writing French purely, desire engagements either in private families or in an institution of learning, as professors of English literature, French and music. The young lady is a pupil of Monsieur Marmontel, of the French Conservatory of Music. The highest references given both in Paris and in New-York. Address Mme. S., Box No. 3,263 New-York Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY WHO FOR MANY years has taught her native language with success, both in schools and private families, wishes an engagement in a school or family, as visiting governess, either in New-York or vicinity; is perfectly competent to teach the English branches and music if required; unexceptionable references. Address P. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS,
CORD EDGE AND GROS GRAIN,
ALL CHOICE COLORS AND WIDTHS. Also,
BLACKS,
AT INVITING PRICES.
EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,
No. 361 Broadway.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN,
Importer and Jobber of
HOSIERY, DRY GOODS AND GOVERNMENT CLOTHING,
No. 212 Sansome-st., San Francisco.
No. 84 Reade-st., New-York.

I. GOLDSTEIN & SON.—The above copartnership is this day dissolved, NOT by mutual consent, as no consultation was held, and in proof of which my name is not affixed to the published notice of dissolution. The business will be continued by the undersigned at the same stand, where he hopes for a continuation of favors, &c.

All parties indebted to the said firm are notified to pay none but the undersigned, and no agent representing said firm, as they will be responsible for the same to S. A. GOLDSTEIN, No. 212 Sansome-st.
JULY 5, 1871.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

HOP SAGGING, 14 3-4c.—ONE BALE or more, for cash; Burlaps, Canvas Buckrams, Blue Cap Cloths, Carriage Robes, Rubber Blankets and Overcoats, Military Goods. No. 103 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS—THIS DAY—At half price—Turban Hats, High Hats, English Park Hats, Traveling Hats, Feathers and Flowers, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 467 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 460, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 2, pages 54-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property, and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.
JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 10, East River:
236 boxes fresh Palermo oranges.
4,000 boxes fresh Palermo lemons.
Cargo *Giulia*, from Palermo.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of M. & J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, for the purpose of carrying on the Real Estate and Auction business, at No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.
M. & J. LYNCH.
HUGH N. CAMP.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
Mr. WM. W. AUDENRIED has this day been admitted a member of our firm.
E. V. MAITLAND & CO.
AUG. 4, 1871.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia.........Sat., Aug. 12	Dacian.........Wed., Aug. 9
Australia......Sat., Aug. 19	Assyria.......Wed., Aug. 16
Britannia......Sat., Aug. 26	Alexandria....Wed., Aug. 23
Europa.........Sat., Sept. 2	Iowa..........Wed., Aug. 30

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE	Daure	Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, Sept. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE: First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC	Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC	Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
[illegible], Wednesday, Aug. 30	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
[illegible], Wednesday, Sept. 6	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE. By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. [illegible] By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers. [illegible] Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Aug. 19, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible] Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. [illegible]....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman....Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. Price....Sept. 6.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman....Sept. 13.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River. FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. FOR LONDON DIRECT. HELVETIA, Gleeson, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M. Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA. CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI. Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous. Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12. Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum....Sept. 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier....Oct. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S [illegible] regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. [illegible] CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau) Aug. 10. [illegible], Capt. E. Van Sice....Aug. 17. [illegible], Capt. J. B. Edwards....Aug. 24. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 6 North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible] New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, [illegible] River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

[illegible] the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States Passports, indispensable [illegible] issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS RAPIDAN, Capt. Whitehurst, THURSDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 24 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 167 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. Howes, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF EIGHT MILLIONS, WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING New-York City with the Great Lakes BY THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE. $30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. S. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, E. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y., (Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.) Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres. Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities. Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco. Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS. This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS. COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO. NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY. Also, $50,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT. For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 33 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Sterling Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER LOAN OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST IN GOLD, AT FIVE OR SIX PER CENT., AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE. The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY. Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city. The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY. The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July last, was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,712 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,812 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,461,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT. The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,034 07.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for	600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of the Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $282,478 34. In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for	200,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of the Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $60,243 31. In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $4,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to	1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn......$1,000,000. There is cash on hand......$25,000	—1,225,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say	335,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION. The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000. With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS. "The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor, AMOS W. SNOW, NELSON W. ALDRICH, STEPHEN WATERMAN, WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL. The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof. The bonds to be coupon or registered.

SAFE INVESTMENTS. Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds. Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds. Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds. Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds. Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City. For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867. The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared. JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY YEARS experience in banking and brokerage business, would like to make arrangements with some bank corporation or firm to act as agent, cashier, managing clerk, or in any capacity where his financial ability and general business knowledge would be of service, and command a fair remuneration. Address BANKER, Box No. 115 Times office.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871. THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871. ASHBEL GREEN, President.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 103 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	$892,000

FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST. N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000 JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS, INTEREST AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than	$375,000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over	$16,000,000

Price 90 and accrued interest. Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, (*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, *Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.* 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND EQUIPMENT

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA. For sale by A. L. HATCH, Financial Agent of the Company, No. 32 Pine-st.

STATE OF ARKANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. LEVEE BONDS,

Issued for building and repairing public levees of this State. Interest provided by special tax. We have for sale a limited amount of above bonds, and can safely recommend them as a profitable investment. STATE, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS bought and sold on commission. ALBERT HAGHFIELD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

STOCK BROKERAGE.—AN ESTABLISHED house with ample capital, members of the Stock and Gold Exchanges, wishes to increase its commission business, and would make an arrangement with a party who can influence a fair amount of said business. Member of the Stock Exchange preferred. Address G. D. H., Box No. 2,111 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE MOST STYLISH LITTLE Ethan Allen bay horse in the City; superior under saddle and a fine driver; seven years old, and warranted sound and kind; also a basket phaeton; been used but a few times. At Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

A SORREL HORSE, SEVEN YEARS, 16 hands; fine roadster; sound, kind and gentle for lady; fit for any use; $150; roan mare, six years; $110. No. 250 West 31st-st.

AN ELEGANT SADDLE AND CARriage horse, seven years old, 15½ hands high; been used by a lady; for sale cheap. Call at No. 36 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MARE FOR FARMER or slow work, $60; a depot buggy, $60; fine family horse, $150; two coupes, in good order, $400. No. 345 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, for want of use; a fine bay horse, top wagon, harness, &c. Inquire at No. 260 West 42d-st., between 7 and 10 A. M., basement bell.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 129 East 21st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms, with or without board, at low prices; reference.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent, $3 per week. Call at No. 218 East 10th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE MOHONK

(PALTZ POINT,) A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT. This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $15 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT THE WILLOW HARR HOUSE, Pamrapo, thirty-five minutes from New-York per Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two desirable suites of rooms now vacant; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; eighteen acres of beautifully shaded grounds; private water front, affording every facility for boating, bathing, and fishing. References at S. BURKHALTER'S SONS, No. 230 Greenwich-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family, from end of October next; location not above 34th-st.; references exchanged. Address, with terms, L. S., Post-office Box No. 4,510.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST. Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer. Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals. To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates. To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations. To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property. The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON RR.

FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in 1890, at Bank of America, New-York. Only Ten Thousand Dollars per mile. LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE COST. COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY. We offer the balance of this loan (only $300,000) at 90 and accrued interest, and have NO HESITATION in recommending the bonds as good BEYOND QUESTION.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau-St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. LAST NIGHTS OF ELFIE. ELFIE. THIS GREAT SUCCESS MUST BE WITHDRAWN in consequence of the engagement of the world-famed Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Who will make her first appearance at this theatre ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, supported by her new company, Comprising the following most complete and powerful combination of artists: Misses HETTY TRACY, CAMILLE DUBOIS, CARLOTTA ZERBINI, TILLY EARL, LOTTA MIRA, KATE EGERTON, KATE HEATHCOTE, NELLIE BELLEW, (their first appearance in the United States.) Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, WILLIE EDOUIN, H. MONTGOMERY, JOHN EDOUIN, and MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Musical Director, with a competent chorus and full corps de ballet. The company will appear in a new edition of the domestic tale of BLUE-BEARD, produced with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS. Production of Robertson's comedy in three acts, entitled DAVID GARRICK. Also, the favorite drama, in one act, of ROBERT MACAIRE. MATINEE PERFORMANCE DAILY AT 2 P. M. THE JOHN L. HALL BURLESQUE TROUPE IN "ALADDIN" and "MY TURN NEXT."

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST THREE NIGHTS OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON as JOE FERRIS, In the sensational drama entitled ACROSS THE CONTINENT. SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Aug. 12, benefit of J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer, when Edwin Adams, Emma Howson, Pauline Markham, and numerous other volunteers will appear. MONDAY, Aug. 14, J. K. EMMET as FRITZ.

TERRACE GARDEN. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. NEXT FRIDAY, AUG. 11, GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, On the occasion of the retirement of HERMANN COLELL, ESQ., The proprietor of Terrace Garden. M. JULLIEN has the honor to announce a GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT for the above occasion, when the following artists will appear: Mlle. AIMEE, from the Grand Opera. FRAULEIN ALMA KRAUSE. M. CAYRON CAYLA, Basso Profundo. Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, Baritone Buffo. Mr. JOSEPH HEINE. Mme. ADA HEINE. Orchestra of fifty performers. Admission, 50 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL GRAND SIRE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA, NO. 1,603 CHRISTIAN-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7, 1871.

TO CONSCIENTIOUS, THINKING Freemasons, temperance men and all religious people:

Greeting.—The greatest reformatory movement of our time, the movement for which reformers have long waited, is now in progress, with Alturas, Rockland County, N. Y., for its centre. It is nothing less than the application of pure Masonic philosophy in education and true education, to the end of the formation of correct physical and mental habits in temperance.

In aid of this movement a beautiful house and grounds, to be used as a Home and School for the Orphans of Inebriates, and an immense property to build a temperance college, has been donated at Alturas.

The National Grand Lodge will meet in New-York on the 9th, and adjourn to that place on the 10th, to install the officers elect and to take formal possession of and dedicate the Home.

I, as National Head of our Order, invite all men and women who are in sympathy with such work as this to join with us in the exercises at Alturas on that occasion, when and where they can see and judge for themselves how worthy and practical this, which we regard the greatest and most important matter of the nineteenth century, is.

GEORGE H. HICKS, National Grand Sire.

DEDICATION DAY AT ALTURAS. A special excursion train will leave Erie Railway Depot, foot of Chambers-st., for Alturas, at 9 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, Aug. 10. The last boat will leave at 8 o'clock sharp. Train proceeds direct to Alturas without stop. Brass and string band and dancing in the pavilion. Fare, round trip, 50 cents. Pay on train, or procure tickets of members of George Peabody Division, No. 164, S. of T., or of Cascade Division, S. of T., No. 44, or of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, or of Perseverance Lodge No. 11, G. S., or of St. John's Lodge, G. S., No. 22, or of JOHN D. GRAHAM, No. 7 Warren-st., Room No. 3.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE. On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE. Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way. Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—[illegible] Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way. Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents. Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent. N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st., at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent River steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4. EAST RIVER LINE. Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 9:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....2:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th....1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th..10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th..11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th...1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th....3:00 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th..10:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th....4:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th....8:00 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE leaves daily, foot of Franklin-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40. SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, same landings, Christopher-st., 2:30; Franklin-st., 2:35; Pier No. 4, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 19; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $4.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:15 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:00; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA. The manager respectfully announces THE REOPENING OF THIS THEATRE for the regular Fall and Winter season, ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 14, commencing with the brilliant young artiste, LOTTA, who will appear in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop." SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY. Box-Sheet open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, and during the week, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. AND FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF JOHNNY ALLEN, The popular comedian and Dutch character actor, who will appear every evening during the week in SCHNEIDER, Or, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE. LAST SCHNEIDER MATINEE SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

THOUGHTS FOR THE GENEROUS. The City of New-York, among her many deserving and noble charities, has an institution known as the UNION HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. Situate upon the new 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., stands a brick building of rather modest appearance, which affords at present inconvenient accommodations for nearly 300 little occupants, with their instructors. These little ones are the children of heroes who sacrificed their lives in defense of our country. Aside from the common claim which suffering and destitution is pardoned for advancing, they are entitled to a consideration which we pledged in our hour of need, and which will cost us but little to fulfill. But one year ago the building was enlarged to accommodate the family of 300. Today nearly 100 more are within its walls, and more land, new extensions to be built, and more workshops for teaching useful trades, are essential to the sphere of usefulness. Thus far the lady managers, wives of some of our most esteemed fellow-citizens, have succeeded in supporting the Home and school in a highly creditable manner; but, as applicants equally deserving of kind care are now daily reluctantly turned from the doors of the Home through inability to accommodate them, a plan has been decided upon to interest the general public, with the hope of deriving assistance to meet present and future wants. With the kind letters of approval already received, the promoters of the Festival feel sanguine that the undertaking will not only prove a pecuniary success, but that, as a testimonial benefit from the public, it will enlist a wide-spread interest, and be one of the most enjoyable series of entertainments ever given in this country.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, GENERAL MANAGER, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE. The Festival will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the celebrated Fashion Course, in West Flushing, Long Island, and will continue (Sundays excepted) for two weeks. About Sept. 1 a complete programme, with order of exercises and appointments for each day, will be advertised and distributed in circulars. For the present the management can only announce the following general outlines:

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS, WHICH WILL BE OF A HIGHLY INTERESTING CHARACTER.

PRIZE-SHOOTING FESTIVAL. For the Championship of America, and premiums ranging $500 and $100—distance 150 yards. All the best SHOTS in military organizations particularly invited. Let each company be represented. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Contestants to fire in the order that the tickets were bought, each being numbered.

TROTTING MATCHES. Under the direction of the ablest turfmen in this country. A special circular will soon be issued to those who send their address.

BASE-BALL MATCHES. For the Championship of America, Belts and Gold Medals, valued at $100 each. Clubs are invited to confer with the General Manager at once.

SPORTS OF THE CARNIVAL, as displayed by fifty fantastical Knights, full of fun and frolic for the occasion.

FOOT-RACE—Professionals. For championship belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

MASS FOOT-RACE—Amateurs. No professional runners allowed in this race. Open to all others. First Premium, Amateur's Belt and $100; Second, $75; Third, $50; fourth, $25. Entrance fee and five admission cards, $5.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN RACE. First Premium, $100 and Gold Medal; Second, $50 and Gold Medal; Third and Fourth, each $25 and Silver Medal. Apply at Manager's office.

RIDING FOR DIAMOND RING. Ring to be suspended over the track, in front of the judge's stand—value, $300. Entrance fee and two season tickets, $20.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS will be made many times daily by an experienced aeronaut.

WALKING MATCHES, for the championship belt and $100. Walkists should apply at once to General Manager.

BILLIARD MATCHES, for the championship, golden cue, and $100. Application to General Manager.

PRIZE DANCING, for championship belt and $100. Apply.

SKATING MATCH, on parlor skates. Belt and $50. Apply.

DRUMMING MATCH, for championship and $100. Apply.

TIGHT ROPE WALKING. Champion belt and $100. Apply.

YACHT RACE. First time on land. Will be a great sensation and novelty.

SLOW RACE. A novelty in this section. The slowest horse to win $100. Open to all. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Who has the slowest horse?

VELOCIPEDE RACE For Champion Belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

INDUSTRIAL RACES—TROTTING. These one-mile races must be driven by the owners or employes engaged in their business. Horses to be those usually employed in their business. Entrance fees, in each case, with three season tickets, $30.

FARMERS' TWO-HORSE BOLSTER WAGON—TROT. First Prize—New bolster wagon, $200. Second Prize—New harness, $50.

EXPRESSMEN'S RACE—TROT. To light express wagon, first premium, new wagon, $200. To light express wagon, second premium, harness $50.

BUTCHERS' RACE—TROT. To butcher's cart, first premium, new cart, $150. To butcher's cart, second premium, harness, $50.

CARTMEN'S TWO-HORSE TRUCK RACE—TROT. First Premium—New truck, $250. Second Premium—Harness, $100.

GROCERS' RACE—TROT. First Premium—New wagon, $200. Second Premium—Harness, $50.

BAKERS' RACE—TROT. First premium, new wagon, $200. Second premium, harness, $50.

MULE RACE. Under the saddle—one mile, $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

DONKEY RACE. Under the saddle—one mile, $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS Will undoubtedly be added, and no pains spared to heighten the enjoyment. Ample preparations will be made for DANCING THROUGHOUT THE DAY, Enlivened by the MUSIC FROM QUADRILLE AND BRASS BANDS. With most excellent REFRESHMENTS AT THE CLUB-HOUSE and LUNCHES AT REFRESHMENT STANDS. Admission, $1. Season ticket, (twelve admissions,) $10.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 11:30, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 5:40, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—9:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. The only double track Railroad on Long Island. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:00 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:00 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:00 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:00 and 6:00 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent. For further particulars see time table. This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SARATOGA.

The Season of 1871—Gossip of the Place—New Developments—The Last Sensation—Old Habitues—Saratoga Lake—Balls, Hops, &c.—The Coming Race Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871.

It is many years since I last visited these pleasant springs and the great caravanseries, yet what I see there today is practically the same as what I saw then. New buildings have sprung up to meet the growing wants of the place. New hotels have been built, or old ones "repaired," (a wonderfully significant word nowadays;) but the people seem about the same. The monotonous routine of watering-place life undergoes no change, and the various mineral springs taste as much alike as they did years ago, to my unchemical palate. The same changing crowd, varying from day to day like the colored bits of glass in the kaleidoscope, surges through the hotel halls, clamors for something to eat in the dining-room, fills up the ball-room in the evening and in the early morning hours, snores loudly as of yore in the five hundred rooms. Now, as then, Saratoga could arrogate the title of being the capital of Fashion's realms; here the imperious ruler finds her most abject slaves ready to do her bidding; here she reigns in majesty and pomp, brimful of absurdities and monstrosities. One particular feature strikes nearly every observer alike, and is noted down as being the most noteworthy fact in connection with the season of 1871, and that is the absence of really pretty faces. Here at Congress Hall the exceptions to this rule could be counted on the fingers, and it is so as all the other hotels. It is suggested by a bachelor cynic that American women are degenerating, especially among the better classes of society that money; not beauty, is the requisite for belleship; they must have the ring of the true metal!

But I insist that this is an erroneous view, for wisdom has come with experience; late hours and endless gayety are no longer deemed the sine qua non of a Summer's holiday. What adds to health is found to add also to pleasure. The American girl of today seeks new roses for her soft cheeks among the lofty mountains, or on the banks of some inland lake, riding a gallant steed among the hills, roaming at will among the woods and forests of the valley, or plying energetically a pair of oars upon the surface of an American Windemere; there is where you must look for the fairest of the fair.

VISITORS THIS YEAR.

Apparently, there is no falling off in the number of visitors to Saratoga this year. In fact, up to date, the statistics show a large increase over the number of arrivals last season. August is, however, the busy month, and the middle of August is, therefore, the "height of the season." There is the usual large collection of notables, political and otherwise. But the millionaires are here in force. I saw representatives of about forty millions of capital promenading on the piazza the other evening, and not a plank stirred. Among others, I noticed A. T. Stewart, Gov. Hoffman, Col. Van Buren, Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Domas Barnes, Gen. Babcock, Pay-master Cunningham, C. W. Durant, Senators Robertson and Sawyer, Col. Bridgland, Hon. William Wall, F. H. Lord, Rufus Andrews, R. H. Lowry, L. Anderson, G. Grainger and others. Then I notice many faces that have been here for years and years. But the growing characteristic of the visitors to Saratoga is wealth rather than anything else. Diamonds flash from morning until late at night, and hardly anything else. Undeterred by the "snake discovery" made by the enterprising gentleman who has served up an unusual number of sensational dishes this year, the visitors gulp down their half dozen tumblers of Congress-water before breakfast, and fear no snakes in the glass.

SARATOGA LAKE.

There are two drives really worth taking here—one is to the Geyser or spouting spring, and the other the drive to the lake. The first is really a natural curiosity, and well repays a visit. This spring has not been long known, I believe, and was struck at a depth of about 150 feet. The water is forced, by natural means entirely, to a height of about thirty feet from the ground. The water has a pleasant taste and is not as strong as the Congress. Spouting by night and spouting by day, this spring shows no signs of failing, and for aught known to the contrary it is likely to spout forever. A few more such outlets for what are known as the "pent-up forces of nature," and we can rest much easier, freed from the apprehension of sudden internal convulsions. The other drive is to Saratoga Lake, a spot well known to all visitors to Saratoga. What tourist has not eaten of the famous fried potatoes, or tested the merits of MOON's cobblers while sitting on the steep bank of this beautiful little lake? If anyone has not yet done it, they had better begin at once. My cynical friend proclaimed loudly his aversion to fried potatoes and "cobblers;" but when, after an unlimited amount of persuasion, the "General" had managed to dispose of his third plate and emptied his third glass, he condescended to remark sagely that "things were not always what they seemed;" a remark which, if not original, contains much wisdom.

RACING WEEK.

Racing week, which begins Wednesday, Aug. 16, is bringing to this place a number of sporting men anxious to see the racers before they decide on investments. The prospects for this meeting are remarkably good, and the two flyers, *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher*, are daily visited by crowds. They are in fine condition, and their four-mile contest promises to be an exciting one, as well as one remarkable among the annals of the turf. The stables are well filled, and many more are expected at the close of the Monmouth Park meeting. I append the programme for the week's sport.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Kenner Stakes; for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; $1,500 to be added by the Association; two miles.

SECOND RACE.—The Summer Handicap; for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit; only $20 if declared; $1,000 added. Closed March 1; weights to appear July 20; declarations to be made on or before Aug. 1; two and a quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages; three-fourths of a mile.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase; handicap for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting-course; weights for all steeple-chase horses to appear on the 10th, and entries to be made at the usual hour the day before the race; $800 to the winner, and $200 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes; for two-year-olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; $1,000 added; one mile.

THIRD RACE.—Selling race; purse $600; for all ages; one and three-fourth miles; horses entered to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500 allowed seven pounds; for $1,000 twelve pounds; for $600 sixteen pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap; purse $400; for all ages; three-fourths of a mile; weights for this race of all horses at Saratoga to appear by 12 o'clock the day previous, and acceptances to be made by 4 o'clock.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; for three-year-olds; one and one-eighth miles; winners this year of any single race amounting to $1,000, ten pounds extra.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap; purse $600; for all ages; one and three-quarter miles; conditions as of above handicap.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race; handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; weights to be announced on the morning of the third day, and entries to be made at the usual time of closing; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $800; for all ages; two and three-quarter miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and one-half miles.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap; purse $500; for all ages; one mile; conditions as of handicap of third day.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; purse $600; for two-year-olds; one mile; conditions as of above handicap.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap; purse $700; for all ages; two miles; conditions as above.

SIXTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300; for all ages that have run and not won during both meetings; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,200; for all ages; four miles.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse $500; for all ages; one and three-quarter miles; horses beaten once during the second meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, fourteen pounds; three times, twenty-one pounds.

THE OUTSTANDING DEBT.

Heavy Sums Owed by the City—How Honest Claims Were Slighted for Ring Jobs.

While the Mayor and Controller have been approving and paying the "exorbitant claims" of the Ring contractors, they have permitted a large outstanding debt to accumulate against the City and County. It is estimated that the bills which have been properly audited, but which remain unpaid as yet, will amount to upward of $4,000,000. Payment has been withheld on the bills in question for various reasons, the most potent one being the desire of the Ring to give money to their own particular favorites first. Political spite has also had a great deal to do with non-payment of the bills, as is witnessed in the case of the late firm of EDWARD JONES & Co., the leading partner of which excited the hostility of the Ring through his advocacy of the cause of the Young Democracy. After the latter party was conquered JONES & Co. felt the vengeance of TWEED and his coadjutors, and were strenuously refused the money due them for legitimate work, and for goods, which they, unlike another certain firm, actually supplied the City. An act passed the Legislature in April, 1870, authorizing the Controller to pay all claims which had been adjusted previous to the enactment of the law, and to pay all outstanding claims for printing, stationery and advertising within a period of sixty days. Although this act made it obligatory to settle the claims of JONES & Co., he continued to treat the petitioners with contempt. He did not decline, however, to promptly pay the bills of GARVEY, INGERSOLL, MILLER, KEYSER, and others, which were presented subsequently to those of JONES & Co. In view of the fact that a very large number of claims of a non-political character have been treated similar to those of Mr. JONES and his partners, the question has been asked, "Will the Controller dare to make public a clear and detailed account of the outstanding debts?" The sum sought to be recovered by the firm in the suit lately brought by them only represents a small portion of the money actually owing them for printing and stationery. A very extensive number of law-books, Common Council documents, manuals Department reports and other expensive works were printed by the firm during 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, and a large supply of stationery was also furnished to the City by them in the same period. WILLIAM C. ROGERS & Co. succeeded JONES & Co. in the business, and continued to do work for the City; but the new firm was also unfortunate in procuring the payment of their bills. The total amount now due JONES & Co., and ROGERS & Co., is $1,222,473 95. When JONES & Co. commenced their test suit for a portion of the money it was the intention of the counsel to bring it before Judge SUTHERLAND, but they were ultimately compelled to have the hearing before Judge BARNARD. The firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL was engaged by the Corporation Counsel to oppose the payment of the claims. It is some weeks ago since the motion of the plaintiffs for a mandamus was argued, but singular to state no decision has been received from Judge BARNARD.

The job of furnishing the City with stationery is now carried on by a company in Duane-street, known as the "Manufacturing Stationers," and the printing is done by the infamous New-York Printing Company. These, together with the *Transcript* Association, swindle the City out of a very large amount of money. TWEED is the controlling power in all three companies, and his managers are CORNELIUS CORSON, CHAS. E. WILBOUR, MCLAUGHLIN and others.

Wretched Condition of the Artillery Armory on Elm-Street.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter gained access to the artillery armory on the corner of White and Elm streets. An examination of its exterior reveals a huge stone edifice, with long lancet windows, and great iron doors and shutters. Every pane of glass is shattered, and the fragments lie scattered about on all sides. The high iron fence surrounding it is rusty and dilapidated in the extreme, a portion of it bent or completely broken down. Old shoes, bricks, filth, and rubbish are profusely distributed next the foundation walls. Almost every door and shutter is rusted or broken from the hinges, and the splintered sashes give good evidence of the marksmanship of the street urchins, who make them targets for brickbat practice. The interior is even worse. The walls are suffused with moisture, and in some places the water has worn out the mortar from between the bricks. The officers' room is covered by a green carpet—plastered with mud, and rotten with dampness. Twenty-six walnut and rep chairs, three larger chairs of the same style, two desks, some corroded gilt gas-fixtures, and two benches constitute the entire furniture. The original cost may have been $1,000; at present they are not worth one-third of that amount. The battery-room is just as filthy as it can be. The next floor is clear. Twelve cane-seat chairs is all the furniture there, and they are not worth $25. The roof is not plastered, and the bare rafters—once whitewashed—are like a sieve, through which the rains filter at will. Miserable gas-fixtures, suspended by rusty pipes, alone relieve the great blank space.

From conversation with Capt. KEIM, commanding Battery B, and Capt. JOHN N. HEUBNER, commanding Battery K, as well as with a number of the other members of the batteries, the following facts were gleaned: The members have paid for their furniture, gas-fixtures, coal, gas-lights, plumber's and carpenter's and other small repairs. The City has not done anything for them in seven years. The allowance per year for horse-hire is $300; the cost for every turn out is $350, which the members are obliged to pay. The gun-carriages and caissons are in a ricketty condition, and in case of an emergency would be liable to break into splinters. All the equipments except the guns are nearly as bad. "If we are wanted for the public defense, we go at the word. No men have done as much under such treatment as ours. But now we are disgusted and disheartened. Our military friends visit us, and see the ridiculous plight that we are in. It makes us ashamed. There is no such disgraceful condition of affairs elsewhere in the country. We have come here to drill when there was a foot of snow on the floor, and freezing cold. In any kind of a rain-storm, there is not a place four feet square that is not flooded. A mob could surprise and take the place at any time. There is no guard here. The men have almost been provoked enough to disband." Such is the testimony of the members, who are a fine soldierly body of gentlemen, some of them veterans of our own and foreign service.

Mr. John Laurie's Charitable Bequest.

Mr. JOHN LAURIE's bequest of $40,000 in gold has been divided between twenty-six benevolent and charitable institutions of this City. The endowments are made as follows:

Presbyterian Hospital, for endowment of a bed for the benefit of the St. Andrew's Society	$5,000
St. Luke's Hospital	5,000
New-York Dispensary	3,000
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	2,500
Shepherd's Fold	2,500
Presbyterian House for Aged Women	1,000
Asylum for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females	1,000
St. Luke's House for Indigent Christian Females	1,000
Children's Aid Society	1,000
Home for Incurables	1,000
New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	1,000
Home for the Aged of Church of Holy Communion	1,000
Samaritan's Home for the Aged	1,000
Home for the Friendless	1,000
Lying-in Asylum for Destitute Females	1,000
Working Women's Protective Union	1,000
Midnight Mission	1,000
Ladies' Home Mission, Five Points	1,000
Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind	1,000
Ladies' Repository	1,000
New-York Port Society	1,000
Association of St. Johnland	1,000
Orphan's Home and School	1,000
Home for Foundlings	1,000
Mount Sinai Hospital	1,000
Colored Home for the Aged and Indigent	1,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	1,000
Total	$40,000

The Dangers and Difficulties of Staten Island Travel—The Steamer Middletown Befogged—A Passenger's Experience.

Many complaints have been made of the inefficiency of the Staten Island Ferry-boat officials, as well as the insecure character of the boats in their charge. On Monday night, the steam-boat *Middletown*, Capt. SILVA, left her slip at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, at 10 o'clock, with a number of passengers on board, for New-York, and the night being very dark and hazy navigation was necessarily much more difficult than usual, and in the route of the *Middletown* to New-York no land-marks or lights were distinguishable from the pilot-house of the boat. After groping about from one shore to the other in the darkness for at least two hours, the *Middletown* found her way back to the wharf from whence she had started. One of the passengers, Mr. E. M. DENNISON, says that the *Middletown*, whose compasses were so much deranged that the magnet would not travel, after remaining at the slip but a few minutes, again put out into the stream. This time, he says, the *Middletown* appeared to him to be literally drifting about in the current, one moment backing, then going ahead, the Captain evidently having no knowledge whatever of the location of his vessel. The *Middletown* was thus occupied for fully two hours more when Capt. SILVA managed to find the Staten Island shore again, but this time at Clifton, two miles further from New-York than the slip from which they had started. The passengers now became impatient, and remonstrated with the officials, but were gruffly repulsed, and told to leave the boat if they did not like the manner in which the vessel was handled. Some of the passengers complied, vowing that they would hold the Company responsible for the neglect and incompetency of their officials; while others were determined not to be imposed upon, and claiming that they had paid their fare to New-York on the *Middletown*, and on that boat they intended to go, if they had to remain until morning. Mr. DENNISON says that those gentlemen who had resolved to have their rights sustained, were then forcibly ejected from the boat, without the slightest explanation or offer to refund the fares that had been received for the unaccomplished trip. Most of the passengers were residents of New-York, and besides the inconvenience of being absent all night from their homes, were compelled to wander about through the mud of Staten Island in a severe thunder-storm for hours in quest of lodgings, and finally forced to take shelter at high charges in the hotels. Mr. DENNISON asserts that the engineer of the *Middletown* is notoriously ignorant, and incompetent, and is only a promoted fireman, who can neither read nor write. The expelled passengers of the *Middletown* were loud in their denunciations of the ferry-boat's officers, and were particularly indignant that the Company should permit the lives of thousands to be at the mercy of such incompetent men as they said Capt. SILVA and his subordinates proved themselves to be. Mr. DENNISON also says that Capt. SILVA and the pilot escaped from the exasperated passengers by concealing themselves in the pilot-house until Police officers were called in for their protection. An attaché of the TIMES yesterday visited the Staten Island Ferry-boat office, in New-York, and found the agents very reticent. No one in the office could tell where Capt. SILVA was. At last a young man employed by the Company stated that he was out of town, having been relieved, according to the usual custom, at 12 o'clock meridian.

POLITICAL.

Third Assembly District Republican Association—Vote of Thanks to the Times.

The newly-organized Republican Association of the Third Assembly District held its first meeting last evening at No. 103 Elizabeth-street, Mr. HENRY KRUGER presiding. A letter was read from Commissioner JOHN J. DAVENPORT, inclosing a list of names for the Executive Committee, Committee on Admission and Committee on Finances, as selected according to agreement by Mr. FOLEY and Mr. SANDFORD. The Committees, as recommended by these gentlemen, were agreed to. The Executive Committee consists of twenty-four members, five of whom are colored voters.

On motion of Mr. JOHN FOLEY a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. SCHULTZ and ORTON for their exertions in the reorganization of the Republican Party, and a further vote of thanks was passed to Commissioner DAVENPORT for the efficient manner in which he carried out the enrollment of the Republicans of the Third District.

Mr. JAMES FLEMING thought that the meeting should not adjourn without thanking the NEW-YORK TIMES for its able articles exposing the frauds of the Tammany Ring. He moved "that the thanks of this Association be given to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the very able manner in which it has exposed the frauds of the Tammany Ring." Mr. GEARY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

Disturbance of Religious Worship.

A novel case came up at the Court of Special Sessions, before Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday morning. It appeared that a Hebrew, named NATHAN KOYOFSKI, was complained of by Mr. ROBERT THOMAS, of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, on Delancey-street, for disturbing their religious services on the Sabbath, by the noise he made while working on a sewing-machine in an adjoining building. He had been repeatedly requested to desist, but with no effect, and the congregation were at length obliged to appeal to law. The counsel for KOYOFSKI endeavored to show that any restriction of labor by the authorities, on account of the particular days which were chosen for worship or work, would be an infringement of fundamental American principles, and was, therefore, to be reprehended. The Judge said that the law stated explicitly that no one should willfully disturb religious worship, of whatever nature it might be, and that if the Hebrews were disturbed on Saturday, they would have an equally good right to complain. He, therefore, found the prisoner guilty, but suspended the sentence with the understanding that if he should be brought before him again on a similar charge, he would have to suffer the penalty.

Brutal Assaults.

MICHAEL BURKE, twenty-two years of age, of No. 300 East Fortieth-street, was attacked last night by JAMES CORCORAN at the corner of Fortieth-street and Second-avenue, and stabbed in the back. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant escaped.

MICHAEL GOHUNTE, an Italian street-musician, eleven years of age, while in James-slip, near Water-street, last evening, was struck in the right eye and had the sight destroyed by JAMES CLARK, a drunken sailor. The injured boy was taken to Park Hospital, and CLARK was locked up.

DAVID ACKERMAN, of No. 242 Eighth-avenue, while at work last evening in the printing-house No. 19 Jacob-street, was dangerously stabbed by FRANK LAROZA, of Brooklyn, and was taken to Park Hospital. The assailant was arrested and locked up.

Army Matters.

The following are the latest orders:

[Official.]

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 5, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 156.—The general Court-martial instituted in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 119, current series, from these Head-quarters, of which Capt. F. E. TAYLOR, First Artillery, is President, will reconvene at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, on Tuesday, the 8th of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for reconsideration of the case of Private LOUIS MARTIN, Company "A," Fourth Infantry, and for the trial of such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from these Head-quarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL.

AUG. 7, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 157.—1. Assistant Surgeon W. F. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., will proceed to comply with paragraph No. 1, special Orders No. 143, current series, from these Head-quarters, assigning him to duty at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

2. Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Second Lieut. J. E. BELL, First Artillery.

3. Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Surgeon JAMES SIMONS, U. S. Army.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Deltour Homicide.

An inquest was commenced, yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JOHN DELTOUR, of No. 55 Hester-street, who died from injuries received by falling from a Second-avenue car at the corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street. There were several witnesses examined, but their testimony did not adduce any new facts, nor in any degree tend to solve the mystery attending the affair. It is clear that a disturbance arose between the driver, PATRICK FLOOD, and some drunken ruffians on the front platform, during which FLOOD was roughly used, and DELTOUR and THOMAS ORVENS accidentally pushed from the car, so that they fell under the wheels. Beyond this there was nothing developed by the examination, and no clue whatever has been obtained to the identity of the assailants. The inquest was adjourned for further testimony.

The Erie Railroad Company Sued for Overcharge of Fares—Judgment Against the Company.

The case of LUTHER C. HART *vs.* The Erie Railway Company is one of seven actions now pending in the Supreme Court to recover penalties for taking excessive fare in violation of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to prevent extortion by railroad companies," passed in 1857. Of it the Rochester *Democrat* says:

"It seems that the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which was organized under the General Railroad law of the State, passed in 1850, originally constructed and operated the road running from Buffalo to Corning by the way of Avon. In 1863 this road was leased to the present Erie Railway Company for a term of 490 years, which Company has since been operating the road. The General Railroad act of 1850 limited the rate of passenger fare upon all roads organized under that act, to three cents per mile. There are two stations upon the road, known as Livonia Station and South Livonia, the distance between which is less than four miles. While the road was being operated by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Company, the fare between those two stations was ten cents. After the road fell into the hands of the present 'Erie Railway' management, the fare was raised to fifteen cents. Residents of Livonia, who had occasion to go back and forth between Livonia Station and South Livonia almost daily, felt aggrieved at this increase of fare, and although they paid it without complaint for a long time, at length felt it their duty to protect their rights by enforcing the law which imposes a penalty of $50 against any railroad which asks or receives a greater rate of fare than that allowed by law. There are people in Livonia possessed of sufficient moral courage to compel even the present directors of the Erie Railway Company to obey the law. The plaintiffs in the seven suits above referred to having occasion to go back and forth upon business between these two stations almost every day, and frequently twice a day, have kept an account of the times they have been compelled to pay this excessive fare, for a period of about two months, and have brought these several actions to recover the aggregate penalties imposed by the law, amounting in all to about $40,000. It seems that since the commencement of these suits, the Railroad Company has reduced the fare to the legal rate.

"The cases came up for argument on the 3d inst., at Genesee, before Justice E. DARWIN SMITH, sitting at Special Term, upon a demurrer to the complaints. The complaints are in the usual form in actions to recover penalties, and the defendant interposed a general demurrer—'that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.' The seven cases were argued together by M. L. TOWNSEND, of New-York, of counsel for the plaintiffs, and by J. R. WARD, of Elmira, of counsel for the Company. The Judge upon the argument overruled the demurrers, and ordered judgment for the plaintiffs in every case. It is stated on high authority that the Company will protract litigation in these suits till next Winter, when application will be made to the Legislature for special legislation to meet the case. It is further alleged that other railroad corporations will assist Erie in this design, their interests being alike on this matter."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Intense indignation prevails among the Italians of the City in consequence of the slight put upon them by Mayor HALL in refusing to review their procession, which, they say, is a courtesy never before denied to any class of our citizens.

About 7 o'clock last evening MICHAEL FUEIM, fourteen years of age, who is employed in the range-store of J. J. DOWNS, of No. 1,212 Broadway, while carelessly handling a pistol in the store, accidentally discharged one of the barrels. The ball took effect upon FANNIE ELSIE, fourteen years of age, who was standing near, and having passed through her left arm lodged in her lung, killing her instantly. The accident caused great excitement, and the boy was arrested. An inquest will be held this morning.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, WM. HAW, Jr., in the chair. This Association is a new organization, under the auspices of the State Central Committee. The attendance was quite large, including several colored people. A large number of names previously offered were acted on, and most of them admitted.

JACOB AUBER, of No. 53 Goerck-street, who was run over Monday night in Cannon-street, by a horse-car, is lying at Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition, and yesterday Coroner HERRMAN was called to take his ante-mortem statement. The driver has been arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

The San Domingo Club of the Sixteenth Ward enjoyed its first annual fishing and chowder excursion yesterday. The affair was well attended, and passed off very pleasantly. A number of the leading Republicans of the Ward were present, among whom were Messrs. CHAS. BLACKIE, JOHN MEEK, GEORGE GARDNER, and many others.

Yesterday JAMES McDERMOTT, of No. 71 Mulberry-street, called at the office of the Coroner and declared that he was the nephew of Miss MARGARET MANNION, the aged recluse whose shocking death has been reported in the TIMES. He said that he did not believe the deceased had left money enough to more than give her decent burial.

A new building is being constructed at the upper end of Central Park, to be used as a nursery for the many exotics that are brought here to beautify the public squares and parks. The building will be composed of glass and iron, and be 200 feet wide by 175 deep. It is supposed that it will be capable of containing 60,000 plants.

Mr. ELIHU ADAMS, paying teller of the Third National Bank of this City, died at Lake Mahopac last Wednesday in the thirty-first year of his age. He had been for years a member of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, and was deservedly esteemed by a large circle of friends for his very many amiable traits of character.

There are over 100 disabled soldiers at the Soldiers' Retreat on Ward's Island, who are greatly in need of little comforts, such as fruit, tobacco and books. Contributions of these articles will be received and distributed if sent to the care of Mr. KILLOCK, corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue.

JOHN McKEON and MICHAEL DELANEY, boys, were arrested Monday night by Officer FERRIS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in the act of committing a burglary in the residence of GEO. W. BUTCHER, No. 360 East Fiftieth-street. They were taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and were remanded.

Saturday afternoon the premises of MOSES ISAACS, dealer in cloths, No. 63 Duane-street, were entered by burglars and property worth $50 stolen. MICHAEL DORSEY, PATRICK FALLEN, and JOHN KENNEY were yesterday charged with the crime at the Tombs Police Court and committed for trial.

A case containing woolen hose, valued at $350, having been taken from in front of the store of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., REBERT PESCH, JOHN ENRIGHT and PATRICK SHEEHY were committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, in default of $1,000 bail, on the charge of having stolen it.

A race-course has been established on Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street up. Horses driven at reckless speed, and at most times by men under the influence of liquor, hourly endanger the lives of people who are compelled to cross the street.

Conductor STOCKING of car No. 146, on the Third-avenue line, hurled a drunken ruffian from the platform, yesterday evening, after a severe struggle, in which he was roughly handled. The passengers were delighted with the bravery of the act.

MICHAEL CLUNE, of No. 23 Washington-street, when standing in the office of Adams Express Company, corner of Broadway and Spring-street, was struck on the head by a large clock which fell from the wall, and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY O'MEALIA was found, yesterday, in a dangerous condition at her residence, No. 59 Mulberry-street, from injuries said to have been inflicted by PATRICK MERRICK, who struck her on the head with a pair of tailor's shears, producing compression of the brain.

Coroner HERRMAN was notified yesterday of the death of Mrs. ANNA FRIEDHOFF, of No. 185 Hester-street, from scalds and other injuries received in the great disaster. The deceased lost two children in the calamity, and her husband was also terribly scalded.

DUNCAN B. CANNON, of No. 129 West Forty-fourth-street, was attacked early yesterday morning, at the corner of Broadway and Houston, by some of the ruffians who infest that locality and badly beaten. None of the assailants were arrested.

JAMES HILL was overhauled yesterday, in a small boat on the East River, by the Harbor Police, with 1,600 pounds of sugar, which was seized and sent to the Property Clerk at Police head-quarters, as stolen property. HILL was locked up.

JOHN WOLFF, who was arrested on the charge of attempting to inveigle BRIDGET WALSH into a disorderly house, as previously reported in the TIMES, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, in default of $2,000 bail.

A rowdy named JOHN CULLEN was committed in default of $2,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of having a slung-shot concealed on his person at a picnic in Jones' Wood, on Monday night.

In the United States Court, yesterday, JOHN A. DONISCHKE was held for examination on a charge of removing from his store in Canal-street a quantity of cigars, on which no stamps had been placed.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 11½ Mott-street, caused by bed-clothes taking fire from a lamp. EDWARD McCARTY lost $400 and MICHAEL DOWD and JEREMIAH BURNS $300 each, in damage to furniture.

An excavation for a sewer on Second-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-seventh streets, has rendered that avenue almost impassible, mud, dirt and stones having been thrown on to the sidewalk.

The Magnus Gross Association, and several of the personal friends of School Commissioner GROSS, last evening presented him, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, with a set of resolutions and a service of silver.

The John J. Blair Association, which is taking its annual cruise of pleasure, was expected home last evening, but the threatening weather of Monday night detained them at New-Haven. They are expected home today.

During a fight in West-street, PETER McALEER struck WILLIAM A. BENTLEY a blow, breaking his under jaw. The assailant was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN.

WILLIAM KUN, son of a Dane, and a resident of Perth Amboy, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing a gold watch and $29 from SOREN NELSON.

A wild steer running through Thirty-seventh-street, last evening, knocked down and severely injured THOMAS GAVIN, aged six years, of No. 339 East Forty-seventh-street.

Fifteen thousand crates of peaches are daily shipped from Delaware to this City by the Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Company. The prices range from $1 50 to $2 per crate.

JACOB HENDRICKSON, of No. 400 West Forty-eighth-street, was almost instantly killed, yesterday, by an embankment falling upon him while at work.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, in the East River, at Pier No. 2. He must have been about thirty-four years of age, and had dark hair.

A fire occurred last evening in the work-shop of A. KECHT & Co., in the rear of No. 306 Pearl-street, doing a damage of $2,500 to stock and building.

Commissioners BARR and MANIERRE, yesterday, investigated thirty-two complaints against policemen, but the cases were all of a trivial character.

WILLIAM GREER and GEO. McDONALD were committed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, for picking pockets in Jones' Wood on Monday night.

The monkeys and bears, at Central Park, are fed at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., the lions and leopards at 2½ P. M., and the eagles, storks and herons at 3 P. M.

JAMES BIRNEY, aged twelve years, of No. 707 Seventh-avenue, accidentally shot himself in the left hand, yesterday, while playing with a pistol.

The fountain at Union-square is being destroyed, the fish having been taken out. The new fountain is to be placed forty feet nearer to Broadway.

CORNELIUS HUESTED, aged seven years, of No. 159 Chrystie-street, fell from an ice-cart near his home, last evening, and was dangerously hurt.

The thunder-storm, yesterday morning, was unusually severe. In the southern part of the City many of the cellars were flooded.

RUDOLPH KOCH, No. 343 Fifth-street, was taken sick last night from the effects of heat while at work. He was taken home.

The Coroner's inquest in the *Westfield* investigation commences today, at 11 A. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

FRANCIS NICHOLAS, a seaman charged with smuggling cigars, was admitted to bail, yesterday, in $8,000, by Commissioner OSBORNE.

A party of ninety-six Mormons arrived at Castle Garden by the steam-ship *Nevada*, Monday, and started in the evening for Salt Lake.

A performance will be given this evening in Music Hall, Harlem, for the benefit of the sufferers by the *Westfield* explosion.

Hon. PHILO P. RUGGLES, Capt. J. DELAFIELD, United States Army, and Col. M. D. PAPY, Florida, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. J. C. ROBINSON, of the United States Army, and Gen. IMBODEN, of Virginia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. R. F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, and Hon. A. B. WALDO, District-Attorney of Port Henry, are at the St. James Hotel.

Judge HITCHCOCK, of Ohio; Gen. L. S. WILSON, of Tennessee, and Hon. JOHN EVANS, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, and ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. N. H. LYZE, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, and Hon. G. G. MUNGER, of Rochester, are at the Gilsey House.

Hon. A. B. SLATER, of Washington, is at the Grand Hotel.

The first two piles of the new Pier No. 1 were driven yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The following official changes were made in the Navy-yard yesterday: WILLIAM WALLACE, of the Eleventh Ward, to be boss laborer; DANIEL HERRICK, of the Twentieth Ward, to be master blacksmith, vice JEREMIAH BEDELL; EPHRAIM HARDING, of the Nineteenth Ward; and DANIEL COSGROVE, of Flatbush, to be master plumber, vice WILLIAM CHENEY, of the Twentieth Ward.

The obsequies of RICHARD R. MOORE, one of the latest victims of the disaster, will be celebrated in the Central Methodist Church, Williamsburg, this afternoon. Extensive preparations have been made for the occasion by the Marsh Lodge, F. and A. M., and the William A. Brown Association.

An additional force of Inspectors has been placed on the wharves in South Brooklyn by the Health Officer, in consequence of the large number of vessels arriving at Quarantine with cases of yellow fever on board.

The hemp-cleaning establishment of Mr. GEO. BINNS, on Bushwick-avenue, E. D., was set on fire by spontaneous combustion Monday night, and damaged to the extent of $3,500. No insurance.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, residing on Albany-avenue, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for three months for clubbing his step-father. The latter had objected to his son's drinking.

International Division No. 37, Sons of Temperance, will visit Bridgeport, Conn., on the 4th of September, by invitation of Bridgeport Division No. 7.

The house of HENRY A. WEEKS, on Atlantic-avenue, was entered by sneak-thieves, yesterday morning, and robbed of $350 worth of clothing and jewelry.

JAMES CARR, a lawyer, was committed yesterday for attempting to swindle OWEN BRYAN to the extent of $1,322 by means of a false assignment.

CHRISTIAN HAAS, a shoe-maker, residing on Scholes-street, E. D., was committed yesterday for attempting to stab his wife on Monday night.

PATRICK RYAN was committed yesterday by Justice VOORHEES for fracturing one of MICHAEL REYNOLDS' legs in a drunken fight.

ANN DOUGHERTY was arrested, yesterday, for stabbing BERNARD DOUGHERTY. Jealousy is supposed to be the actuating cause.

The Williamsburg Masonic Board of Relief hold their annual festival at Myrtle-avenue Park next Friday.

The Atlantics and the Mutuals play at the Capitoline Grounds to-morrow.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday at a meeting of the Directors of the South Side Railroad, a resolution was passed unanimously sanctioning the action of the President of the road in ordering the trains to run through Jamaica without stopping.

Twenty-one of the leading citizens of Huntington have been deputed to look to the interests of the town in the matter of the Harbor Survey to be made by Capt. W. S. EDWARDS, of the United States Coast Survey, under the direction of Gen. WARREN.

The peach crop this season is so abundant that the growers fear that that they will not be able to send the fruit to market before it becomes too rotten for shipment.

Engine Company No. 5, of Long Island City, were presented on Saturday with old Lafayette engine, No. 19, of New-York.

Today the teachers and scholars of Grace Church Sunday-school, Jamaica, go on an excursion to Rockaway Beach.

The corner-stone of St. Mark's M. E. Church, at Rockville Centre, is to be laid on Friday next.

The new chicken disease seems to be greatly on the increase on Long Island.

STATEN ISLAND.

FRANCIS SMITH was arraigned yesterday before Judge GARRETT, on the charge of stealing crockery ware from the premises of THOMAS WALCH, at Stapleton.

THOMAS ANDREWS was sent to the County Jail yesterday for six months for committing burglary at the residence of JACOB ALLISON, at Castleton.

Judge J. P. KILPATRICK yesterday was presented with a magnificent gold-headed cane by his numerous friends.

The ferry-boat *Northfield* was taken off the ferry yesterday and had her boiler thoroughly inspected, with very satisfactory results.

Yesterday there were thirty-three vessels detained at the Lower Quarantine.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A quarrel about some business matters took place, yesterday, at New-Rochelle, between Mr. SELIG, a cigar maker, and CHRISTIAN KULL, the proprietor of the Cadet Hall, in which SELIG was struck with a tumbler and had his skull split open. KULL was arrested and held to await the result af the injury, which it is feared will prove fatal.

School Commissioners and Supervisors met at the Court House, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of examining candidates for the State Scholarship in Cornell University. Only three applicants presented themselves, and after a rigid examination the certificate was awarded to ROBERT McGEE.

NEW-JERSEY.

The difficulty concerning the bridge over the Passaic, between Newark and East Newark, has been settled, and the bridge will be immediately made free. The two Boards meet in their respective counties to-morrow, and it is believed the purchase-money will be immediately voted. The amount to be paid is $71,000, or $35,500 by each county.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water near Coal wharf, South Amboy, Monday. He was about five feet six inches in height, fifty-five or sixty years old, and had a heavy beard, partly gray. He was well dressed in black clothes and gaiter shoes. There were several bruises and cuts about the head.

WILLIE FORCE, a lad ten years old, died yesterday, in Elm-street, Newark, from injuries received by falling from the Newark and New-York Railroad bridge over Bruen-street, on Monday evening.

The annual match of the Jersey City Schuetzencorps commenced yesterday at Mt. Pleasant Park on the heights above the city. The contest continues today and concludes to-morrow.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY, one of the stewards on the Cunard steamer *Parthia*, fell from the gang-plank and was drowned at the dock in Jersey City at about 12 o'clock on Monday night.

JOHN DARIEN was held, yesterday, in $1,000 bail, to answer the charge of having violently assaulted HENNEMAN DROEGE on Hudson-street, Hoboken, on Monday night.

FREDERICK BOUT, who was thrown from a wagon on Sunday and had his neck broken, died at the Jersey City Hospital on Monday night.

On Monday night, a stable in the suburbs of Elizabeth, belonging to the Central Railroad Company, was struck by lightning and destroyed. Loss, $1,000.

The Elizabeth Common Council, with a number of invited guests, made a trip to Long Branch on Monday in the steamer *Morro Castle*.

A stable belonging to AUSTIN McKNIGHT, in East Orange, was struck by lightning on Monday night, and a valuable horse killed.

SAMUEL DERRICKSON, a young lawyer, was held yesterday, at Union Hill, in $1,000 bail, on a charge of defrauding a client named KLEPPING.

A lad, employed on the farm of JAMES WILSON, at Linden, was yesterday attacked with hydrophobia.

Vineland, yesterday, celebrated the tenth anniversary of its foundation.

Jersey City has a haunted pump and a ghostly woman to haunt it.

Orange boasts a cash balance in its City Treasury.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Assistant Surgeon Tasig has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard; Capt. Robert W. Shufelt has been ordered from the Tehuantepec Surveying Expedition, and ordered to the command of the *Wabash* on the 19th; Lieutenant Commander Swann from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Wabash*; Surgeon Dwight from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Iroquois*; Chief Engineer Loring from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Wabash*. The *Wabash* is under orders for the European squadron, of which she will be the flag-ship.

The United States steamer *California* arrived at San Francisco on the 20th of July, forty-three days from Callao. Rear Admiral Boggs was at Deal, England, July 22, in his flag-ship, the *Franklin*. This vessel having been ordered to return to the United States by the 1st of October next, Admiral Boggs will transfer his flag to the *Guerriere* and await the arrival of his successor. The *Juniata* was at Christiana, Norway, and the *Plymouth* at Hamburg, when last reported.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Parthia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Dacian	Aug. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Tybee	Aug. 9	New-York	S. Dom'go.
Morro Castle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 9½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 11:30 A. M.... For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Baltimore*, at 10 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 12:30.... For Havana and Nassau, N. P., by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 8.—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. Wurks and maid, 2 Misses Wurks, T. Brooks, lady, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss Mason, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Hon. L. Parsons and lady, L. W. Ballou, D. G. Littlefield, G. S. Dobbins, Master T. C. Dobbins, E. M. Knox and lady, Mrs. C. Knox, E. W. Andrews, N. Bloom, A. M. Dunlop, J. L. Flanders, F. A. Post, G. B. English and daughter, E. S. Jaffray, lady, maid and man-servant, 3 Misses Jaffray, Miss T. R. Roorbach, T. McLean, lady and servant, T. Armstrong, J. Armstrong, H. Spencer, Mrs. A. Morgan and 2 children, C. T. S. Townsend, W. Morgan, W. P. Hatch, G. B. Crow, Dr. G. J. Bull, lady, infant and nurse, Mme. de la Rosche and daughter, C. F. Haviland, R. Haviland, F. Romney, H. Cooge, J. D. Harris, C. H. Easton, S. G. Bruce, W. F. Mayhew, W. H. Ballard and lady, A. D. Taylor, T. Hope, C. Chopin, Wm. Lottimer, P. D. Jeffers and lady, A. P. Pettis, D. Stewart, lady and servant, D. Stewart, Jr., J. Stewart, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Deffus, Mrs. T. A. Brewis, Rev. E. Goodman, E. A. Alexander, L. W. Webb, A. B. Falconer, J. C. Simms, F. Ingate, T. Fachiro, W. Kiefer, M. A. Plass, S. E. Brown, E. C. Perkins, W. D. Morgan and lady, R. K. Winthrop, Carl Rosa, Madame Parepa-Rosa and maid, Miss Clifford, A. B. Cramer and lady, H. Horwitz, J. Shaw, C. B. Edey and lady, Mrs. Cammead and 3 children, H. Webster, Mr. Portway, T. Quayle, Mr. McCarthy, J. Andrade and lady, Miss E. Andrade, C. L. Swan, D. W. S. Clark, M. Ward, W. Sherwood, DeLancy Kane, lady and servant, R. A. Schrabel, W. G. Fuller, M. Rook and servant, T. A. Vogel, G. W. Vail, W. Heard, L. Dunstan, J. L. Telfair, H. N. Palmer, G. M. Curtis, Mr. Fenwick, W. Sturmberg, F. Gastell, A. W. Kingman, W. J. Whitaker, T. Carnegie, J. Mathew, W. J. Hoxsion, W. H. Irwin, H. C. Parmley, D. McC. Forbes, A. S. Malcomson, H. W. Wetherall, W. G. Gardner, G. A. Morrison, B. W. Powell, T. S. F. Cooke, W. J. Harrison, J. L. Hoff, F. Darwin, G. H. Darwin, M. E. Prior, N. T. Everard, S. Strauss, W. L. Strauss, L. S. Levy and lady, A. J. Hemmer, S. Ottenheimer, C. J. Cook, E. Ducatel, C. H. Clark and lady, 2 Misses Clark, C. W. Dexter, G. B. Dexter, A. Donner, W. P. Ridgeley, J. Freedman, H. H. Ketchum, J. E. Caldwell, J. A. Caldwell, B. Ullmann, A. Javal, J. H. Neustadter, T. G. P. Bradhurst, J. Beaman, C. Edwards, W. Thursten, H. T. Huggins, Abbot Lawrence, lady, 4 children, nurse and maid servant, Miss Lawrence, A. Lawrence, Jr., J. B. Braden and lady, R. Marshall and lady, W. C. Heron, F. A. Heron, C. A. Griscom, J. Munay, Jr., G. W. Sutton, lady and child, Mrs. Howe, Miss Hall, J. G. Marshall, J. R. Hall, A. Peon, Alfredo Peon, W. L. Kane, Samuel McLean and lady, W. Ellbeck, C. R. Green, R. Unger, G. Nalop, T. H. Wood, T. Bianchi, J. Moore and lady, H. C. Fahnestock, W. M. Whitney, Capt. West, D. Green, Sir Bache Cunard and servant, Mrs. Cummings, Miss A. N. Jermain, Miss M. C. Jermain.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—H. A. Schultz, Mr. Kauffman, Major J. F. Wheaton, Miss Ida Bell, Jos. Rosenheim, G. McVoy, Mrs. E. Kauffmann, servant and infant, Mrs. J. Kauffman, 4 children and servant, R. B. Keel, C. B. Usee, T. P. Butler, G. N. Munroe, H. Pennier, F. White, C. P. Connery, Geo. Gemenden, Mrs. Freeman, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Doeg, Miss J. Doeg, N. B. Saddler, Dr. R. Henry, Mrs. Henry, F. Koch and son, Mrs. Hicks, John Sweeny, T. N. Sweeny, and 18 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:04 | Sun sets......7:06 | Moon rises..11:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:06 | Gov. Island...2:55 | Hell Gate...4:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Gen. Sedgwick, Ellis, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott.

Ship Dexter, Taylor, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Barks Osaka, (Br.,) Leslie, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Snowden, Wood, Cette and Marseilles, Miller & Houghton; Horatio Sprague, Small, Bordeaux, H. B. Sprague & Co.; Victoria, Totham, (Br.,) Macey, Odessa, George F. Bulley.

Brigs Olaf Kyrre (Nor.,) Jorgensen, Penarth Roads, Wendt, Tetens & Beckmann; Veni (Nor.,) Gartsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Geo. Downes, Lanfare, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Annie Collins (Br.), Coombs, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Memphis (Br.), Macomber, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. King Bird (Br.), Simpson, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Sabine, Currier, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; Antecedent, Pendleton, New Haven, J. B. Haviland & Co.; V. Barkalew, Holmes, New Haven; Montgomery, Sealy, New Haven; Porto Plata, Montgomery, Truxillo, Eggers & Heinlein; C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Elmira Rogers, Pugh, Norfolk.

Barge McDougal, Jones, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Scotia (Br.), Lott, Liverpool, July 29, and Queenstown, 30th, with mdse. and 231 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg July 26, via Havre 29, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda 30 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Brig Globe (of Windsor, N. S.), Spicer, Chiverse, N. S., 14 ds. with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.; had light, variable winds the entire passage, with much fog.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Lisbon 36 ds., with cork-wood and salt to James Henry. Proceeded to Perth Amboy to discharge the cork-wood.

Schr. Roswell, (of Eastport,) Cott, Teneriffe 30 ds., with wine to Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Had fine weather; Aug. 1, lat. 37 50, lon. 70, spoke brig John Boynton, from Baltimore, for Pernambuco.

Schr. James Young, Young, Union Island, Ga., 11 ds., with yellow pine to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Jos. Risley—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co. Is bound to Albany.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to James Patterson—vessel to master.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Butler, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Hart, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mayflower, Wilson, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Russe, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Hager, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Bedden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Storm Child, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. J. D. F. Strickland, Harris, George's Banks, with fish to Boul, West.

Schr. M. B. Woodhull, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Middleton, Hatch, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Applegate, York, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Davis, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriett & Sarah, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Fuller, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lyra, Bradley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. W. Kelly, Masterson, Rondout, for Bangor.

Schr. J. Cone, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. R. B. Nash, Nash, Millstonepoint.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, Providence.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesebro, Stonington.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Jackson, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Ellis, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Baldwin, New-Bedford.

Schr. William Kinsel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Only Daughter, Headley, Virginia.

Schr. Lavinia, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.

Sloop Mary A. Haywood, Strong, Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Hines, Jeffards, Virginia.

Schr. John Mettler, Allen, Providence.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Miller, Fall River.

Schr. Horacel, Frances, New-Haven.

Schr. Blast, Lynch, Hartford.

Schr. San Juan, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Pescadale, Baker, Narragansett.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Conrad Fox, Green, Virginia.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Virginia.

Schr. Orvetta, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Palestine, Pharo, Virginia.

Sloop Flora Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Holsatia, for Hamburg; General Sedgwick, for Havana; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Isaac Bell and Wm. P. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. barks Silas Fish, from Rosario; Bianche, from Leghorn; brigs Mattano, from Trinidad; F. H. Jennings, from Charleston; schrs. Edwin, from Galveston; A. Rokes, from New-Orleans; Village Bride, from New-Orleans; Florence, from Algoa Bay; Monadnock, from Ponce.

Arr. this P. M.—Schrs. Calos, from New-York, and Village Bride, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; steamer Falcon, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8.—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Pelican, from Savannah; brigs Maggie, from Berbice; Industry, from Rio. Passed out, ship Emily, from Augusta for Liverpool; bark Lorenzo, for Dublin; brigs Thetis, for Chowan; Gladiator, for Rio; Mississippi, for Demerara; Mary A. Davis, for Bath; Survive, for England; Nellie Clifford, for Boston; Water Witch, for St. Jago; schrs. Willie and Stokes, for West Indies.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 8.—Arr. steam-ship Granite State, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Cld. steamer Virgo, for New-York; schr. Isabella, for Jacksonville; she will load at Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 8.—Arr. brigs Antelope, Baltimore, for Boston; Cascatelle, Hoboken, for do.; Timothy Field, Calais, for New-Haven; schrs. Cadwallader and Maggie Van Dusen, Philadelphia, for Boston; Martha Nichols, Hoboken, for do.; Phoenix, Elizabethport, for Portland; Wm. Tell, Baltimore, for do.; E. American Chief, Newburyport; Mary Brewer, Empress, Carrie L. Hix and Ruth Hodgdon, Rockland, for New-York; Viola, Machias, for do.; Vandalia, Ellsworth, for do.; Silver Bell, Gardiner, for do.; Persis L. Smith, Portland, for do.; Richmond, Dix Island, for do.; Copia, Boston, for do.; Tennessee, Vinal Haven, for Philadelphia; Agnes, Gardiner, for do.; Owen P. Hinds, Calais, for do.; Mabel F. Staples, Salem, for do.; Margaret, Millbridge, for Providence; Iona, Bangor, for Fall River; Pacific, Rockland, for Stonington; Angeline, do., for Newport for orders.

Sld. schrs. Ada Louise, Carrie L. Hix, Iona, Tennessee, Silver Bell, Copia, Angeline, Agnes, E. L. Smith, Hodgson, and Pacific.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York, July 29, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Ismailia, Capt. Brown, from New-York July 29, touched at Moville this morning and proceeded for Glasgow.

BREST, Aug. 8.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lemarie, from New-York July 29, arrived at this port today.

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